

The American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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CONTENTS

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EDITORIAL:		Page.
Manufacturing Perfumers' Plans	198	
Price Resale Decision	198	
For Budget and Tariff Board	198	
Talcum Powder Subject to Tax	199	
National Wholesale Druggists Meet	200	
Sales of Perfumery in Spain	200	
The Soap Making Industry	201	
FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION:		
Official Report of F. E. M. A.	203	
Report on Flavoring Extracts	203	
Fare Food and Drug Notes	205	
Trade Notes	207	
Price Lists, Publications Received, etc.	211	
New Incorporations	211	
In Memoriam and Obituaries	212	
Treasury Decisions	212	
Patents and Trade Marks	213	
Foreign Correspondence and Market Report	216	
Hydrogen Number of Essential Oils	218	

COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

With the next session of Congress only a little more than a month in the future our readers should bear in mind that the time is short for agitating action on legislation which interests or affects them. Here are a few subjects that demand attention:

1. "Made in America" labels for perfumery, as advocated by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association.
2. Stevens' price maintenance bill, as advocated by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, Flavoring Extract Manufacturing Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, National Association of Retail Druggists and numerous other organizations.
3. The elimination of a tax on the alcohol used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts and perfumery.
4. Repeal of the war revenue tax upon perfumery, toilet articles, etc., or its modification so that the tax be placed upon the ultimate consumer, where it belongs, if it be exacted at all.

EMERGENCY WAR REVENUE TAX.

With estimates of more than a billion dollars for administering the national government in the next fiscal year and an income now in prospect of not more than \$750,000,000—perhaps a little more than half of the probable expenses—it seems likely that Congress will seek new avenues of taxation, much less abolish any present means of raising funds, emergency or otherwise. In this prospective condition of affairs the suggestion made last month in THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW that the tax on perfumes, etc., be passed along to the public is receiving much attention and is commented upon favorably in all quarters.

This plan would increase the revenue and relieve the manufacturers and intermediaries of the unjust toll now imposed. The suggestion is to raise the tax to 1c. on articles up to 25c. retail selling price; 2c. on 50c. articles; 4c. on \$1 articles, etc., the stamps to be affixed at the

time of making the sale, as in the case of stamping telegrams and the addition of the tax to telephone messages as separate charges from the cost of the articles taxed.

George W. Lattimer, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in his report, considers it a foregone conclusion that the emergency revenue law, which expires by limitation on January 1, 1916, will be re-enacted for another year and become part of the permanent policy of the government. He says:

"In view of the difficulties encountered in the administration of the law, however, not only with respect to our trade, but as to many other classes of taxpayers, the Internal Revenue officials are exceedingly anxious to secure the amendment of the statute for the double purpose of obtaining additional revenue and of clarifying the language of the act so as to simplify its enforcement. Any such amendment will, of course, furnish an opportunity of recasting Schedule B, and if we are to avail ourselves thereof, we must immediately determine the exact form in which we desire the provisions of Schedule B to be re-enacted.

"The provision that 'nothing in the act shall be held to impose a tax on any article the chief use of which is medicinal,' should be added to the section as it now stands. It is also a serious question whether the tax on dentifrices, tooth and mouth washes, etc., or upon soaps chiefly used as cleansing agents, whether containing medicinal ingredients or not, should be permitted without protest. There is danger, in view of the additional revenue required, that an effort will be made to re-enact the tax on proprietary medicines. This possibly should receive our earnest and prompt attention.

"This emergency law has fallen short of predictions as to its revenue producing capacity, but the difference would not be great enough to warrant a revision of the act were it not for the proposed increased expenditures to put the country in what President Wilson has described as a 'same, reasonable and practicable state of defense.'

"The total amount derived from the law at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1915, was \$52,069,126.29. Of this amount, Schedule B produced \$2,961,490.59. In a general way the law as it now stands may be counted upon for about \$6,500,000 per month. The contribution of our trade under Schedule B will be enormously increased if certain projects now under consideration in Washington are carried through, including the re-enactment of the proprietary section and the specific inclusion of soaps. Proprietaries would probably produce from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per annum, while if all soaps were taxed this single item would add no less than \$5,000,000, as the factory output of soap is estimated at \$250,000,000, while that of all goods now subject to tax under Schedule B is estimated to approximate \$50,000,000."

Mr. Lattimer reviews the work of his committee in connection with the war tax legislation and its enforcement, giving information that will be interesting to members of the M. P. A. and the F. E. M. A. In part he says:

CLARIFYING CLAUSE SUGGESTED BUT OMITTED.

The Finance Committee was requested to add at the end of the section the words 'provided that nothing in this act shall be held to impose a tax on any article the chief use of which is medicine.' The adoption of this provision would have saved the Internal Revenue Bureau a vast amount of labor and would have relieved members of our trade of a great deal of annoyance and expense. In the anxiety of the leaders to rush the bill through and bring a two years' session of Congress to a close, the bill finally became a law without change as to this feature.

"Realizing that regulations made pursuant to a statute have the force of law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was asked for the privilege of inspecting the tentative draft of the regulation for the enforcement of the war revenue act prior to their adoption. This was granted and a number of suggestions were presented, some of

BUSINESS GAINING IN THE U. S.

Improved business conditions in practically all sections of the United States are reflected in reports from Federal reserve agents in the twelve districts made public this month by the Federal Reserve Board.

The three Southern districts, where cotton is the big factor, report that present prices and efforts of the Federal board to finance the crop have had a beneficial effect on other lines.

Boston reports general improvement in all lines over last month, which is "very slight," but *is in addition and apart from European orders, which is taken as an encouraging sign.*

New York reports retail business poor in certain sections, but wholesalers say trade is expanding, and the outlook is good for autumn and winter business.

The largest railroad in the district reports no idle good-order cars.

Improved conditions, confined to special lines in the Cleveland district, have found their way into general trade.

Chicago notes that any change there in general conditions is for the better and that there is apparent a feeling of more confidence in the future. Crops continue to look good.

which were adopted. One of the most important changes urged, however, was rejected on the ground that the law was not sufficiently broad to permit the adoption of the proposed amendment. It was sought to secure the insertion of clarifying clauses exempting from taxation all tooth pastes, skin soaps (which were arbitrarily included in the regulations, not being mentioned in the law), and other preparations, the chief use of which was medicinal, it being claimed that Congress, in striking off that section of schedule B which specifically taxes medicinal preparations, intended that no impost whatever should be levied upon such articles.

"While these suggestions were not adopted in the text of the regulations, the arguments put forth in their behalf have been of great value to the trade in the prosecution of applications for exemption of individual products, the bureau finally being induced to adopt a policy under which many articles either specifically enumerated in Schedule B or of the same general character, have been held to be free of tax because of their undeniable medicinal value.

AFFECTS SOAPS, DENTIFRICES, WITCH HAZEL, ETC.

"As a result of this effort certain dentifrices, antiseptic washes, preparations of witch hazel, a large variety of soaps, etc., have been held to be free of tax, and the aggregate saving to the trade has amounted to a large sum. Prior to the adoption of the regulations for the enforcement of the war revenue act, the attention of the Internal Revenue Bureau was drawn to the impracticability, if not the impossibility, of complying with the proposed provision of the regulations which required an article sold in bulk to be stamped by the manufacturer at a rate proportionate to the price of the single packages in which it should ultimately be retailed. This regulation was of much importance, as it applied to a long list of largely used products, including petrolatum, bay rum, toilet waters, talc powder, chewing gum, etc.

"The bureau rejected the suggestion and issued the regulations in such form that the tax on many lines of bulk goods amounted to 100 per cent. or more and might be collected three or four times upon the same product.

This matter was so serious and far reaching that a special hearing was held before the deputy commissioner, at which oral arguments were submitted and a brief filed emphasizing not only the unreasonable burden placed upon the trade by the regulation, but the absolute lack of authority in the law for the bureau's ruling.

"Under the original regulation a barrel of petrolatum was required to be stamped by the manufacturer on the basis of its price when ultimately sold at retail. A jobber who had purchased a tax-paid barrel of petrolatum and had made up therefrom a 20-pound package for sale to a retailer was obliged to stamp such package on the same basis of value, and the retailer in turn who made it up into small retail packages which he placed on his shelves for subsequent sale was also obliged to stamp each package. Therefore, the same petrolatum was required to be tax-paid three times on the basis of the retail price received from it; further, if the goods in question passed through the hands of additional middlemen, as is often the case, they might ultimately be taxed five or six times.

DOUBLE AND TREBLE TAXATION PREVENTED.

"After a careful examination of the law and the general internal revenue statutes, it was claimed that nothing was contained therein authorizing a product to be stamped more than once, and that any regulation requiring such additional stamping was illegal and non-enforceable. The bureau conceded the claim that there was no authority in any law, for double taxation, and at a conference, to which your representatives were invited, an amendment to the regulations was framed, permitting bulk goods to be placed on the market by manufacturers and jobbers, bearing labels instead of stamps, such goods being required to be stamped only when placed in final condition for sale to the consumer.

"The saving to the trade as a result of this regulation has been large, and although the requirement of double taxation was maintained throughout the life of the Spanish war revenue act, in this instance, by persistent effort its withdrawal as applied to the existing law was secured.

"An additional concession as to bulk goods was also obtained exempting from the requirement of the regulations as to the rendering of monthly reports manufacturers who put up no tax-paid goods. This requirement had the effect of bringing under governmental supervision a large number of establishments not engaged in producing goods subject to tax in the condition in which they left the factory, which occasioned much annoyance and inconvenience. As a result of these representations, the bureau adopted a ruling requiring such manufacturers merely to certify at the outset that they were not engaged in the production of tax-paid goods, and the requirement of monthly reports was withdrawn therefrom.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE TAX ON WITCH HAZEL.

"On the ground that witch hazel is used to some extent in barber shops and for general toilet purposes, the bureau made a ruling holding it to be taxable either as a toilet water or as a substitute for bay rum, which was specifically mentioned in Schedule B. This ruling was contested by taking the ground that, regardless of the extent to which this product might be used for toilet purposes, it was a medicinal preparation of recognized value and almost universal consumption, and that its employment as a so-called toilet water was based wholly upon its soothing and curative properties, and that under no circumstances could it be regarded either as a substitute for bay rum or as similar to toilet waters, the chief characteristics of which is their perfume. The bureau officials finally conceded the main features of this contention and so amended the ruling that all witch hazel sold under a medicinal label should be exempt from tax.

"The amended ruling regarding witch hazel did not at first provide protection for jobbers selling this product and who, obviously could not determine the use to which it might ultimately be put. At our request, the bureau promptly extended the ruling exempting witch hazel sold by manufacturers to the jobbing trade on the ground that it was manifestly impossible for wholesalers to know how much of the contents of a large package might be used for strictly medicinal purposes and how much as toilet water. To protect the government it was ordered that a

TAKE TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS.

(From an Appeal to Trade Organizations Made by President Fahey, of the United States Chamber of Commerce.)

"I am confident that, with the many changes now taking place as a result of the present war, which are bound to affect the commerce of the United States, and with the changes that are inevitable at the close of the conflict, you will agree that the time has surely come when we should take the tariff out of politics so far as it is possible to do so and provide for its consideration in the future from an economic standpoint. It is apparent that the subject will be an important one in the forthcoming Congress, and surely the business men of the United States are much concerned in its proper solution."

The kind of tariff commission for which the organizations in the membership of the National Chamber voted is very concrete. Its members are to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. That it may be an efficient administrative body the number of commissioners is to be limited, preferably to five, and for the sake of continuity in effort and results the commissioners are to serve sufficiently long to guarantee a degree of stability, preferably about six years. That political bias may be eliminated to the greatest extent possible no more than a mere majority of the commissioners may belong to the same party.

label should be affixed to such packages similar to that required in the case of bulk goods. These regulations have resulted in a great saving to both manufacturers and jobbers.

TRYING TO TAX WHOLESALERS AS BROKERS.

"While the emergency revenue law was yet comparatively new, collectors of internal revenue in certain districts called upon members of our association to pay special tax as brokers, on the ground that they were in the habit of making so-called drop shipments. In a number of cases these demands were complied with, a tax of \$20 being paid in each instance. The contention with the Internal Revenue Bureau was made that the business of a broker is wholly dissimilar to that of a bona fide wholesaler who makes drop shipments merely as a matter of convenience and who in all cases collects from the consignee of such shipments and remits in due course to the consignor. The bureau officials accepted this view of the matter, and no further assessments of special tax on this ground were made."

The comment by W. P. Ritchey, chairman of the committee on proprietary articles, also will interest our readers and at the same time supply a bit of timely advice:

"It now seems probable that if the efforts directed toward the elimination of the tax on medicinal preparations had included toilet articles specifically, and members of Congress had been shown that this tax would be paid by the retail druggists of the United States, Schedule B might also have been taken from the bill. It is earnestly hoped that if Congress should propose to extend the period during which this law is in effect or that if an attempt should be made to increase the amount of tax on articles of this kind that all of our members will promptly put themselves in touch with their representatives in Congress and urgently protest against class legislation of this kind, as we believe that the wholesale druggists and manufacturers composing the membership of this association will

be willing to bear their share of all necessary taxation, which may be imposed upon all classes of business men alike, but that they are justly opposed to a further tax upon the drug business, which already bears a greater proportion of special taxes than any other kind of business."

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' PLANS.

The legislative committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association held a meeting in New York City on October 6, at which the following officers and members were present: President, Adolph M. Spiehler, of Rochester; secretary, Walter Mueller, of New York City; treasurer, A. B. Calisher, of New York City; committeemen, Gilbert Colgate, D. H. McConnell, James E. Davis and George Hall, secretary of the committee.

Chairman Colgate presided at the deliberations, which had to do with arranging plans to protect the interests of the members of the association in connection with possible war revenue legislation at the December meeting of Congress at Washington.

PRICE RESALE DECISION.

The full text of the decree of the Federal District Court at Detroit, in the Government's action against the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., appears to effectually restrain the cereal concern from the further exercise of its present plan of price maintenance, or any other plan based upon a preliminary agreement with jobber or retailer as to prices, under threat of being refused further supplies of the goods. It is significant, however, that the decree is based on an adjudication that the plan was in violation of the Sherman law "at the time of the filing of the petition and prior thereto." Furthermore, it was a decree agreed to between the parties.

The Kellogg Company is enjoined from placing a label on its packages to the effect that reselling at a lower price "is an infringement on our patent rights," etc. One feature of the Kellogg case as understood in Washington was that a company claimed certain rights in the matter of controlling the resale prices on the ground that the containers in which its food product was shipped was a patent receptacle. The decree prohibits the making of such a declaration on the packages shipped by the company.

IMPORTANT POTASH DISCOVERY.

Production for the first time in the United States of commercial mineral potash, for which in the past Americans have spent millions of dollars abroad annually, is announced by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. A report has just reached the department from a special agent of the Geological Survey telling how by a simple process potash had been produced from alunite found in a great vein in Piute County, Utah.

The importance of the discovery will be appreciated by soapmakers and others who use potash. Statistics show that imports of potassium salts from Germany amounted to \$15,000,000 in 1913, the last year for which figures are available.

The Utah alunite experimented with is in a vein 10 feet wide which has been traced for about 3,500 feet. Its depth has not been ascertained. Reports show that more than 200 tons of the mineral have been milled, producing two tons of 99 per cent. pure potash.

OUR ADVERTISERS—X.

R. M. KRAUSE,

22-24 West Third Street, New York,
Gold Stamping, Engraving and Designing.
PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.,

80 Maiden Lane, New York:

Gentlemen.—We are pleased to state that up to the time we began to advertise in THE AMERICAN PERFUMER our efforts in the seal line were not appreciated.

After the first issue containing our advertisement we were very much surprised to receive a great many inquiries, asking if we could duplicate French labels. We replied that we could, although the labels contained a great deal of fine artistic work which was largely new to the American engravers.

Our advertisements in your valued paper, especially the embossed inserts, which we shall shortly resume, has so changed our plant that we are now turning out mostly seals, whereas before we were stamping cigarette labels and wrapper novelties of all kinds.

We thank you and are very grateful for the help your paper has given us and wish to recommend the same highly to anyone desiring to reach the perfumery and toilet preparation trade.

Respectfully yours, RICHARD M. KRAUSE.

STEVENS PRICE BILL OUTLOOK.

The campaign to obtain the passage of the Stevens price maintenance bill continues to be pushed with great vigor, and assurances have been obtained from a large number of Senators and Representatives that the measure will receive their support in the coming Congress, in which it will be promptly reintroduced.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will undergo a reorganization, and it is hoped and believed that the influence of the friends of the measure in both houses will be so strongly exerted that a favorable report can be obtained early in the next session, and the bill enacted before adjournment.

The American Fair Trade League, an organization of manufacturers and dealers of prominence and high character, has taken the lead in urging the measure, which has been approved by the M. P. A., the F. E. M. A. and numerous other organizations. A mass meeting of retail dealers' organizations to approve the measure will be held in the Astor Hotel, New York, October 27.

FOR BUDGET AND TARIFF BOARD.

A campaign to show the need of a national budget and the establishment of a permanent tariff commission has been launched by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. As shown by the first two referenda taken after the formation of the National Chamber, sentiment among commercial organizations of the country is practically unanimous in favor of action at the forthcoming session of Congress. Therefore directors of the National Chamber believe the time has now come for renewed and vigorous advocacy of those questions.

To assist in getting results on the National Chamber's attitude on the permanent tariff commission, and to ascertain the industrial and commercial facts necessary for accurate tariff legislation, the directors have authorized John H. Fahey, of Boston, president of the National

Chamber, to appoint a special committee of men to represent all parts of the country. Every commercial organization affiliated with the National Chamber—and there are nearly 700 of them, representing every state in the Union—has been requested by Secretary Elliot H. Goodwin, of Washington, D. C., to appoint a small committee of three to five business men to co-operate with the special committee.

SOUTH AMERICAN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

A new publication has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, which should be of a high degree of interest to all who are giving attention to the problem of the extension of our trade abroad. It is entitled "Financial Developments in South American Countries," and reviews in about forty pages of a very clear and forcible style the situation as regards the currency, the money market, the principal banks, and the general condition of business in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, during the last two or three years. Especial emphasis is placed on the results of the European war and the measures taken by the various governments, financial institutions, and commercial communities to meet the situation thus created. It is to be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the price of 5 cents.

TALCUM POWDER SUBJECT TO TAX.

On September 23, 1915, the case of *United States v. One Box Containing Twelve Boxes of Talcum Powder* was called for trial in the United States Court in Trenton before Judge Rellstab. This case was prepared with the consent and assistance of the Government to determine whether white toilet talcum powder was an article subject to tax in the Emergency War Revenue Act of 1914.

The Government called thirteen witnesses from various walks of life, some being druggists, barbers, masseurs and physicians, who testified in substance that the predominant use of talcum powder as a toilet preparation was upon the body to relieve irritation and prevent chafing and to give a smooth, soft feeling to the skin. They also testified that in a very limited way, among a poor, ignorant class of people, talcum powder was used upon the face to produce a soft, smooth and white appearance.

Practically all of the Government witnesses admitted on cross-examination that pure white talcum powder was unadapted for use on the face as a cosmetic, due to the fact that it left a shiny, greasy appearance to the face when left on in any quantity. All of the Government witnesses admitted that when used upon the body, arms or neck it was invariably wiped off, but that a small portion of it remained and adhered to the skin.

Their testimony also showed that face powders were designed and made for the purpose of overcoming this defect of the pure raw talcum powder. The claimant, E. R. Squibb & Sons showed by fourteen witnesses that talcum powder was not and never had been considered a cosmetic.

Abel I. Smith, Jr., counsel for the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, called saleswomen from Liggett's stores, Riker-Hegeman, Park & Tilford, Hudnut's and R. H. Macy, together with Mr. Grotta, the head of the Stein Cosmetic Company, W. A. McDermid, the sales manager of Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Dr. Ittner, chief chemist of Colgate & Co., and Dr. Austin, chief chemist of E. R. Squibb & Sons. He showed by them that a cosmetic as known in the trade and popularly known was a substance which was applied to the visible parts of the body for the purpose of beautifying it. They all testified that talcum powder was unadapted for this use, due to the

greasy, shiny appearance that it left, and that the demand at the present day by the retail trade for powders to be used upon the face was for one which overcame this difficulty, usually by the addition of oxide of zinc, rice flour or kaolin.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Rellstab listened to argument and asked particularly to hear argument on the question of "similar articles." Mr. Smith argued the matter at great length and contended that the classification of the article should be the one that showed the predominating use, not a limited or exceptional use, of the article, and that talcum powder was not similar to face powders or other cosmetics other than in color. He also contended that this same condition existed as to wheat flour, rice flour, chalk and many other articles which could be used far better for application to the face to produce a whitening effect and give a more satisfactory result than could talcum powder. He further argued that when the Act went to the Conference Committee it read:

"Used or applied or to be used or applied as perfumes or as applications to the hair, mouth or skin or otherwise used, made, prepared."

Mr. Smith said that this was changed in the Conference agreement and the words "applications to the hair, mouth or skin or otherwise used, made, prepared" were stricken out and the word "cosmetic" inserted in their place. He argued that this showed that Congress intended to limit the Act to only such preparations as were cosmetics or similar to cosmetics. While he conceded that talcum powder would be taxable as an application to the skin, he contended that the striking out of these words so limited the Act as to eliminate talcum powder from the tax.

The court, however, after the argument ruled against Mr. Smith and rendered an opinion holding that talcum powder was a similar article in that it did not possess some of the important qualities of cosmetics.

Judge Rellstab, in his decision, which he gave promptly, he said, because the case probably would be appealed, said in part:

"Congress, evidently, in enumerating so many articles under the general heading of cosmetics and similar articles, intended to embrace more than what might fall under the text writers' definition of cosmetics. Now, what is 'similar'? It, of course, does not mean an identical thing. It means that it must be the same in some essential particular, whether in composition or in the use, and evidence leads me to the conclusion that talcum, as a toilet article—and that is what I have before me—is similar to a cosmetic both in composition and the use which is made of it.

"That does not mean that every person who desires a cosmetic, as distinguished from a talcum, would accept talcum powder as a cosmetic or even use it for the same purpose; but the evidence leaves no doubt that there are many who do not use it for the purpose that others use the more strictly defined cosmetics. That being so, it would seem to follow that Congress intended to tax talcum, if it possessed any of the important elements found in cosmetics. Now, it is evident that talcum conduces to softness, smoothness, and whiteness. It does not seem in itself to have the adhering qualities that are found in cosmetics, and which are the important features; but, except in the presence of a very clear legislative expression, I should be loath to exclude talcum simply because it did not possess all the attributes of cosmetics, or that it needed the addition of some other element or ingredient to popularize or improve it.

"It appears that in the cosmetics, or the greater part of them, put in evidence, that pure talcum is used in large proportions—in some instances, in very large proportions. Just what is the whole purpose of such a large use of talcum, of course, I do not know, nor is it important that it should be established in this case. It seems to me, stepping aside from the mere definition of cosmetics, that the commercial use or purpose of talcum brings it under the head of 'similar articles.'

"While talcum alone, even though purified, may not serve the purpose of a cosmetic as well as other preparations, it does possess some of the important qualities of such preparations and is used for the same purpose. It, as I have already stated, forms a large part of the best

cosmetics, and is classified as such by eminent authorities on the subject. To hold talcum a cosmetic might be erroneous, but it seems to me that it must be held as similar in substance and taxable as such.

"The seizure of the articles in question was therefore justified.

"In case the owners of this powder desire a review, I think the Government should aid in the endeavor to have the Appellate Court hear and determine the matter at the coming term."

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS MEET.

The forty-first convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which was held last month in California, with Santa Clara and Los Angeles as the chief local points, except for a visit to the Panama Exposition, is reported to have been very successful. Probably the most important action taken was the adoption of resolutions to prevent the growing of what might be called "mushroom" drug stores. The resolutions explain themselves:

Resolved, That the National Wholesale Druggists' Association go on record in favor of charging interest on all past due accounts.

Resolved, That we recommend to the members of our association a greater uniformity in the terms of sales of druggists' sundries.

Resolved, That the president be requested to appoint a committee of five members, which committee shall confer with other trades dealing in druggists' sundries and similar goods for the purpose named in the report.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in convention assembled, that competition in the retail drug trade has reached that stage where additional stores as a rule are undesirable; that the starting of new stores where strong competition already exists should be discouraged by individual members of this association. To this end members should refuse to accept opening stock orders except for cash, payment to be made on or before delivery of goods. That whenever possible members should encourage the purchase of existing stores and discourage the start of new stores in localities where not required. When new stores are opened our members should exercise as far as possible advisory supervision over the investment in furniture and fixtures, including soda fountains. They should also carefully supervise the purchase of stock in order that the same may be well balanced and not of a character that would result in a burden to the buyer. Some simple system of bookkeeping should also be encouraged and insisted upon, and if necessary, books secured and opening entries made.

Resolved, That a copy of this report relating to sale and distribution of proprietary goods be printed and sent to all proprietors.

The new and the retiring officers are given below, except that Samuel F. Strong, of Cleveland, will continue in office as treasurer only until a New York trust company can be employed to take over this work:

President, Charles Gibson, president and treasurer of Walker & Gibson (Inc.), Albany, N. Y., succeeding Charles A. West; first vice-president, C. F. Michaels, vice-president of the Langley & Michaels Company, San Francisco, Cal., succeeding William J. Mooney; second vice-president, Joseph H. Brown, vice-president and manager of the C. J. Lincoln Company, Little Rock, Ark., succeeding John R. Tague; third vice-president, Dr. Adolph W. Miller, president of Aschenbach & Miller, Philadelphia, succeeding F. E. Bogart; fourth vice-president, C. A. Faus, vice-president and manager of the Smith-Faus Drug Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, succeeding John Phinizy; fifth vice-president, H. R. Moore, of the Houston Drug Company, Houston, Tex., succeeding John G. Mason.

Board of Control—James W. Morrisson, of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., Chicago, chairman; Charles E. Bed-

well, of E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha, Neb.; George R. Merrell, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. D. Sale, president of the Western Wholesale Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal., and Frank C. Groover, of the Groover-Stewart Drug Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

Secretary, Francis E. Holliday; assistant secretary, Evans E. A. Stone, both reappointed.

Next place of meeting, Baltimore, Md.

SALES OF PERFUMERY IN SPAIN.

An investigation of the market in Seville for perfumery, toilet waters, and like preparations shows that there is an opportunity for the sale of American goods if the manufacturers can meet the conditions of sale as generally given, says Consul Wilbur T. Gracey.

Perfumery is largely used by the Spanish people, probably to a much larger extent than in the United States in proportion to the population, as its use is by no means confined to ladies. Spanish men use perfumes almost as much as do the women, and there is, therefore, an extensive market. Mr. Gracey continues:

ORIGIN OF TOILET ARTICLES IN DEMAND.

"The French perfumes, of all the well-known makes, are universally popular here. They are imported direct, and owing to the high duties are sold at prices very much in excess of those asked in France. They appeal to the local populace not only because of their superior quality, but also because of the attractive manner in which they are bottled and packed. Odd-shaped bottles, with corresponding silk-lined boxes, and packages containing several different shapes of bottles, or varied scents, are found.

"The well-known French names, the constant quality of the goods, and the fact that much of the descriptive matter relating to the goods is printed in the Spanish language are some of the reasons for the popularity of French perfumes.

"Perfumes are manufactured locally and are said to be equal if not superior in quality to some of the French and other makes, but the mere fact that they are locally manufactured, and are therefore cheap, militates against their sale. Possibly in no other line is there so strong a feeling that the imported goods are superior to the local products as in perfumery and toilet preparations.

"Only one American firm seems to have toilet preparations on sale here, and these consist principally of talcum powder, shaving soap, powder, and paste, and tooth paste. They are not received direct, and in consequence the prices are about double those charged in the United States.

"Some English soaps are sold, but the local products or those made in France seem to have the largest sale. A floating bath soap is unknown here, and there would appear to be an opportunity for the sale of such soaps for bathing purposes. Sand soaps cannot be obtained and should command a large sale, as they are particularly useful in cleaning marble, tiles, etc., of which there are large quantities used in building operations in this city.

QUOTATIONS, CREDITS, SALES METHODS.

"The price of American goods should, if possible, be given in francs, which are equivalent to the local gold peseta (1 franc = 1 gold peseta = 19.3 cents). By making quotations in Spanish gold currency instant comparison can be made with the prices quoted by French and other European firms. If quotations can be made c. i. f. Seville, it will be advantageous to do so.

"As a general rule the terms granted for this class of goods are 30 days from date of shipment, with 2 per cent. discount for cash.

"Perfumes are sold here in the bazaars, drug stores, gentlemen's furnishing stores, dry goods shops, by glove dealers, etc. It is probable that by sending lines of samples to concerns in Seville new classes of perfumes could be introduced, but some arrangements would have to be made to assist the company or firms interested in advertising

(Continued on page 206.)

THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 179, September, 1915.)

(C) *A Solution of Caustic Soda for Neutralizing, of about N/1 Strength, Free from Carbonate.*—This can be readily made by dissolving pure sodium hydroxide in its own weight of water (preferably water free from carbon dioxide) and allowing to settle until clear, or filtering through an asbestos or paper filter. The clear solution is diluted with water free from carbon dioxide to the strength required.

(D) *N/1 Caustic Soda Free from Carbonate.*—Prepared as above and carefully standardized. Some caustic soda solutions show a marked diminution in strength after being boiled; such solutions should be rejected.

(E) *N/1 Acid.*—Carefully standardized.

(F) *Phenolphthalein Solution.*—0.5 per cent. phenolphthalein in alcohol and neutralized.

THE METHOD.

In a narrow-mouthed flask (preferably round-bottomed), capacity about 120 cc., which has been thoroughly cleaned and dried, weigh accurately and as rapidly as possible 1.25 to 1.5 grams of the glycerine. A Grethan or Lunge pipette will be found convenient. Add about 3 grams of the anhydrous sodium acetate, then 7.5 cc. of the acetic anhydride, and connect the flask with an upright Liebig condenser. For convenience the inner tube of this condenser should not be over 50 cm. long and 9 to 10 mm. inside diameter. The flask is connected to the condenser by either a ground glass joint (preferably) or a rubber stopper. If a rubber stopper is used it should have had a preliminary treatment with hot acetic anhydride vapor.

Heat the contents and keep just boiling for one hour, taking precautions to prevent the salts drying on the sides of the flask.

Allow the flask to cool somewhat, and through the condenser tube add 50 cc. of distilled water free from carbon dioxide at a temperature of about 80° C., taking care that the flask is not loosened from the condenser. The object of cooling is to avoid any sudden rush of vapors from the flask on adding water, and to avoid breaking the flask. Time is saved by adding the water before the contents of the flask solidify, but the contents may be allowed to solidify and the test proceeded with the next day without detriment, bearing in mind that the anhydride in excess is much more effectively hydrolyzed in hot than in cold water. The contents of the flask may be warmed to, but must not exceed, 80° C., until the solution is complete, except a few dark flocks representing organic impurities in the crude. By giving the flask a rotary motion, solution is more quickly effected.

Cool the flask and contents without loosening from the condenser. When quite cold wash down the inside of the condenser tube, detach the flask, wash off the stopper or ground glass connection into the flask, and filter the contents through an acid-washed filter into a Jena glass flask of

about 1 liter capacity. Wash thoroughly with cold distilled water free from carbon dioxide. Add 2 cc. of phenolphthalein solution (F), then run in caustic soda solution (C) or (D) until a faint pinkish yellow color appears throughout the solution. This neutralization must be done most carefully; the alkali should be run down the sides of the flask, the contents of which are kept rapidly swirling with occasional agitation or change of motion until the solution is nearly neutralized, as indicated by the slower disappearance of the color developed locally by the alkali running into the mixture. When this point is reached the sides of the flask are washed down with carbon dioxide-free water and the alkali subsequently added drop by drop, mixing after each drop until the desired tint is obtained.

Now run in from a burette 50 cc. or a calculated excess of N/1 NaOH (D) and note carefully the exact amount. Boil gently for 15 minutes, the flask being fitted with a glass tube acting as a partial condenser. Cool as quickly as possible and titrate the excess of NaOH with N/1 acid (E) until the pinkish yellow or chosen end-point color just remains.¹ A further addition of the indicator at this point will cause an increase of the pink color; this must be neglected, and the first end-point taken.

From the N/1 NaOH consumed calculate the percentage of glycerol (including acetylizable impurities) after making the correction for the blank test described below.

1 cc. N/1 NaOH = 0.03069 gram glycerol.

The coefficient of expansion for normal solutions is 0.00033 per cc. for each degree centigrade. A correction should be made on this account if necessary.

Blank Test.—As the acetic anhydride and sodium acetate may contain impurities which affect the result, it is necessary to make a blank test, using the same quantities of acetic anhydride, sodium acetate and water as in the analysis. It is not necessary to filter the solution of the melt in this case, but sufficient time must be allowed for the hydrolysis of the anhydride before proceeding with the neutralization. After neutralization it is not necessary to add more than 10 cc of the N/1 alkali (D), as this represents the excess usually present after the saponification of the average soap lye crude. In determining the acid equivalent of the N/1 NaOH, however, the entire amount taken in the analysis, 50 cc., should be titrated after dilution with 300 cc. water free from carbon dioxide and without boiling.

Determination of the Glycerol Value of the Acetylizable Impurities.—The total residue at 160° C. is dissolved in 1 or 2 cc. of water, washed into the acetylizing flask and evaporated to dryness. Then add anhydrous sodium acetate and acetic anhydride in the usual amounts and proceed as described in the regular analysis. After correcting for the blank, calculate the result to glycerol.

WAYS OF CALCULATING ACTUAL GLYCEROL CONTENT.

(1) Determine the apparent percentage of glycerol in

¹A precipitate at this point is an indication of the presence of iron or alumina, and high results will be obtained unless a correction is made as described below.

the sample by the acetin process as described. The result will include acetylizable impurities if any are present.

(2) Determine the total residue at 160° C.

(3) Determine the acetin value of the residue at (2) in terms of glycerol.

(4) Deduct the result found at (3) from the percentage obtained at (1) and report this corrected figure as glycerol. If volatile acetylizable impurities are present these are included in this figure.

Trimethylenglycol is more volatile than glycerine and can therefore be concentrated by fractional distillation. An approximation to the quantity can be obtained from the spread between the acetin and bichromate results on such distillates. The spread multiplied by 1.736 will give the glycol.

BICHROMATE PROCESS FOR GLYCEROL DETERMINATION. RE-AGENTS REQUIRED.

(A) *Pure potassium bichromate* powdered and dried in air free from dust or organic vapors, at 110° to 120° C. This is taken as the standard.

(B) *Dilute Bichromate Solution*.—7.4564 grams of the above bichromate are dissolved in distilled water and the solution made up to one liter at 15.5° C.

(C) *Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate*.—It is never safe to assume this salt to be constant in composition and it must be standardized against the bichromate as follows: dissolve 3.7282 grams of bichromate (A) in 50 cc. of water. Add 50 cc. of 50 per cent. sulphuric acid (by volume), and to the cold undiluted solution add from a weighing bottle a moderate excess of the ferrous ammonium sulphate, and titrate back with the dilute bichromate (B). Calculate the value of the ferrous salt in terms of bichromate.

(D) *Silver Carbonate*.—This is prepared as required for each test from 140 cc. of 0.5 per cent. silver sulphate solution by precipitation, with about 4.9 cc. N/1 sodium carbonate solution (a little less than the calculated quantity of N/1 sodium carbonate should be used as an excess prevents rapid settling). Settle, decant and wash one by decantation.

(E) *Subacetate of Lead*.—Boil a 10 per cent. solution of pure lead acetate with an excess of litharge for one hour, keeping the volume constant, and filter while hot. Disregard any precipitate which subsequently forms. Preserve out of contact with carbon dioxide.

(F) *Potassium Ferricyanide*.—A very dilute, freshly prepared solution containing about 0.1 per cent.

THE METHOD.

Weigh 20 grams of the glycerine, dilute to 250 cc. and take 25 cc. Add the silver carbonate, allow to stand, with occasional agitation, for about 10 minutes, and add a slight excess (about 5 cc. in most cases) of the basic lead acetate (E), allow to stand a few minutes, dilute with distilled water to 100 cc., and then add 0.15 cc. to compensate for the volume of the precipitate, mix thoroughly, filter through an air-dry filter into a suitable narrow-mouthed vessel, rejecting the first 10 cc., and return the filtrate if not clear and bright. Test a portion of the filtrate with a little basic lead acetate, which should produce no further precipitate (in the great majority of cases 5 cc. are ample, but occasionally a crude will be found requiring more, and in this case another aliquot of 25 cc. of the dilute glycerine should be taken and purified with 6 cc. of the basic acetate). Care must be taken to avoid a marked excess of basic acetate.

Measure off 25 cc. of the clear filtrate into a flask or beaker (previously cleaned with potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid). Add 12 drops of sulphuric acid (1 : 4) to precipitate the small excess of lead as sulphate. Add 3.7282 grams of the powdered potassium bichromate (A). Rinse down the bichromate with 25 cc. of water and let stand with occasional shaking until all the bichromate is dissolved (no reduction will take place in the cold).

Now add 50 cc. of 50 per cent. sulphuric acid (by volume) and immerse the vessel in boiling water for two hours and keep protected from dust and organic vapors, such as alcohol, till the titration is completed. Add from a weighing bottle a slight excess of the ferrous ammonium sulphate (C), making spot tests on a porcelain plate with the potassium ferricyanide (F). Titrate back with the dilute bichromate. From the amount of bichromate reduced calculate the percentage of glycerol.

1 gram glycerol = 7.4564 grams bichromate.

1 gram bichromate = 0.13411 gram glycerol.

The percentage of glycerol obtained above includes any oxidizable impurities present after the purification. A correction for the non-volatile impurities may be made by running a bichromate test on the residue at 160° C.

NOTES.

(1) It is important that the concentration of acid in the oxidation mixture and the time of oxidation should be strictly adhered to.

(2) Before the bichromate is added to the glycerine solution it is essential that the slight excess of lead be precipitated with sulphuric acid, as stipulated.

(3) For crudes practically free from chlorides the quantity of silver carbonate may be reduced to one-fifth and the basic lead acetate to 0.5 cc.

(4) It is sometimes advisable to add a little potassium sulphate to insure a clear filtrate.

(To be continued.)

SOLUBILITY OF WATER IN ESSENTIAL OILS.

J. C. UMNEY and S. W. BUNKER. *Perf. Essent. Oil Record, Year Book, 1915*.—These experiments were conducted to determine the amount of water occurring in commercial essential oils, the influence of this water on their keeping qualities and the relation between the chemical nature of the constituents of oils and the solubility of water in them. Oils representing the following groups were examined: Terpenes, alcohols, aldehydes, phenols, esters, lactones and ketones. The physical constants of these oils were determined and the proportion of water that could be absorbed was calculated from the rise in refractive index after drying. From the tabulated results the authors conclude: (1) Those essential oils which consist almost entirely of terpenes, of which oils of nutmeg, lemon, orange and juniper are types, are incapable of dissolving water to any appreciable extent. (2) Those essential oils whose chief constituent is an oxygenated compound or other terpene derivation, dissolve water in general to the extent of 0.5 per cent., and in such oils the solubility of water is independent of the chemical nature of the chief constituent. (3) Higher solubility is observed in the case of Turkish geranium and Java citronella, but the lactone type, e. g., eucalyptus, and the ketone type, e. g., caraway, appear to be almost incapable of dissolving water. (4) None of the results obtained justifies the statement, which has frequently been made, that santal oil is capable of dissolving from 1 to 2 per cent. of water, and, in fact, it appears that it must be regarded as possessing a lower solvent power than the average. Even the small quantity of water which is found to occur can and does cause considerable inconvenience in the blending of oils. There is no doubt that the presence of water interferes with their keeping properties.

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Frank L. Beggs, of Newark, Ohio, president, and the other officers of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, have been active during the last month in looking out for the interests of the members. In a circular to the members President Beggs asks for the filling out of a blank regarding matters in which each is interested, so that the officers may the better be enabled to serve them. He also says:

"The work for the coming year, which is being rapidly outlined and assigned, will require a 'pull together' policy, with which your full co-operation is confidently expected.

"Let me suggest that you get in touch with your state committeeman, and that you also offer your services to the chairmen of the various committees to aid them in their work. Take the initiative in this matter and show them that we have a real live working membership, willing to assist and ready to serve whenever called upon."

President Beggs also urges upon the members the desirability of canvassing for new members, the question of growth being a matter of business policy which should concern every one in the association. Plans for increasing the usefulness of the association for individual members also receive attention.

The executive committee of the association held a meeting at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City, October 2, at which legislative work in the future was discussed and steps were planned to ward off the imposition of a tax on flavoring extracts should the administration at Washington set out to extend the operation of the war revenue law at the approaching session of Congress.

Present at the meeting of the executive committee were President Frank L. Beggs, First Vice-president C. F. Sauer, Secretary Frank P. Beers, Treasurer Gordon M. Day, Committeemen Charles D. Joyce and F. Ross, and Attorney Thomas E. Lannen.

BOOKLET FOR PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS.

"Sell yourself a membership!" is the slogan of an attractive and comprehensive booklet, which can be slipped into an ordinary envelope, and which gives information of interest to prospective members. The list of officers, committees, etc., is included and there are brief chapters on the history of the association and its accomplishments for its members. A perusal of it ought to inspire any non-member manufacturer who reads it to fill out the application blank at the end and mail it without delay to Gordon M. Day, chairman of the membership committee, Milwaukee, Wis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The minutes of the sixth annual meeting of the association, held at Cleveland, July 8-10, have been published and copies mailed to the members, the same having been supplied by THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW, official journal of the association. Besides the text of the proceedings, which includes many interesting papers and profitable discussions thereon, some account is given of the entertainment so generously provided and

of the banquet, at which United States Senator Burton, of Ohio, was the chief speaker. Among the papers and addresses to be found in this valuable publication are the following:

"Concentration of Fruit Juices by Freezing," by Dr. H. C. Gore, of the Department of Agriculture; "Vanilla Extract Aging," by Dr. F. M. Boyles, of Baltimore; "Vanilla Extract," by J. R. Dean and J. O. Schlotterbeck; "Costs," by J. L. Clawson, C. F. Sauer and R. E. Heekin; "Food Law Legislation," by W. M. McCormick; "Enthusiasm," by William Ganson Rose.

SODA WATER FLAVORS MANUFACTURERS.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors it was decided to hold the tenth annual meeting of the association at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday and Tuesday, November 15 and 16. The hotel will be the headquarters of the officers and members of the association and rooms may be obtained at the following rates: For one person, with bath \$2.50 to \$5 a day; for two persons, with bath, \$3.50 to \$7 a day.

As Pittsburgh is centrally located the members of the board of directors especially desire that every firm be represented so that many problems now confronting the flavor industry may have the fullest and most intelligent discussion and that any action taken may be with the occurrence and have the fullest approval of the entire membership of the association.

Edward Post, the secretary and treasurer, whose address is 400 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa., has sent out notices to the members, together with questions touching upon the activities of the convention. Firms in the flavors industry not now members of the association should communicate with Secretary Post at the earliest possible moment.

The other officers are: President, Charles B. Hall, Cleveland, O.; vice-president, W. F. Meyer, of St. Louis; attorney Thomas E. Lannen, Chicago; directors, Frank P. Wakefield, of Boston; H. C. Schranck, Milwaukee; C. O. Sethness, Chicago; Robert L. Woods, New York City.

REPORT ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.*

BY A. E. PAUL, *Associate Referee.*

The collaborative work this year was confined to two extracts, vanilla and peppermint. In planning the work, the suggestions of last year's referee were adhered to quite closely.

COMPOSITION OF AUTHENTIC VANILLA EXTRACTS.

In following the recommendation for a further study of the composition of pure commercial vanilla extracts, it seemed desirable to secure analyses of extracts prepared from the greatest variety of beans, prepared by as many different methods as possible. To do this, each collaborator was requested to either make or obtain elsewhere extracts of absolutely known origin, and report his results, obtained

*From the Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

DETERMINATION—	WICH- A. W. HANSON, MANN.			B. B. WRIGHT.		H. E. WOODWARD.			
	Mexican (U. S. P.)	Tahiti and Bourbon (U. S. P.)	Bourbon	Mexican (U. S. P.)	Bourbon (U. S. P.)	Mexican (U. S. P.)		Extracts prepared from the exhausted beans.	
						A	B	A	B
Specific gravity at 15.6 C.....						1.009	1.0104		
Vanillin (gram per 100 cc.).....	0.20	0.14	0.25	0.2128	0.2992	0.28	0.23	0.049	0.051
Lead number.....	0.51	0.50	0.65	0.4727	0.6448	0.74	0.76	0.10	0.10
Color extract, red.....			50.			175.	185.	112.	110.
Color extract, yellow.....			122.						
Color filtrate, red.....			1.7			12.	16.	4.	4.
Color filtrate, yellow.....			7.0						
Color in filtrate, red.....			3.4			6.9	8.7	3.6	3.6
Color in filtrate, yellow.....			5.8						
Color insoluble in amyl alcohol (per cent.).....			19.0			18.	20.	5.2	5.5
Alcohol (per cent. by volume).....			43.6			53.	53.		
Ash (grams per 100 cc.).....						0.40	0.40	0.10	0.10
Solids (grams per 100 cc.).....			3.9			23.2	23.6	1.08	0.29
Sugars (grams per 100 cc.).....			0.7			21.3	21.8	0.83	0.08

¹Brewer's scale.

by the official methods. The results and comments of the collaborators are given in the above table.

The extracts examined by A. W. Hanson were manufactured by Ridenour Baker Grocery Company, Kansas City, Mo. The Mexican extract was prepared from 40 pounds of prime Mexican beans to 50 gallons of finished product with 25 pounds of sugar. The Tahiti and Bourbon was made from 35 pounds of Tahiti, 6 pounds of Bourbon and 25 pounds of sugar. The ingredients were macerated three months or over in 25 gallons of alcohol and 15 gallons of water, drawn off, diluted to 50 gallons, and allowed to settle.

H. J. Wichmann's samples were manufactured by Brown Brothers Mercantile Company, Denver, Col., from 12 ounces of Bourbon cuts per gallon of alcohol diluted half with water. These were digested at 110 degs. F. for 24 hours in a machine made by the Hardesty Company. After completion of the process a little sugar was added.

B. B. Wright reports that the Mexican beans were imported from Vera Cruz, Mexico. They were high grade and of uniform length, averaging 20 cm. In making the extract the only deviation from the U. S. P. was that three days instead of 24 hours were consumed for percolating the extract. The Bourbon beans were declared by the shipper to have been grown in Reunion and Madagascar. In making the extract, the percolation was continued for three weeks, thus extracting quite completely all valuable ingredients.

The extracts examined by H. E. Woodward were made in the laboratory by C. S. Brinton from high-grade Mexican beans, which had become much dried out and brittle in the laboratory. The original extracts were made according to the U. S. P. The dregs were macerated and percolated with 60 per cent. alcohol to one-half the volume of the original extract. The results on these second extracts should, therefore, be divided by two in order to place them on the same basis as the original extracts, or for comparison with the results obtained by Winton and Berry (Bur. Chem. Bul. 162).

WICHMANN'S QUALITATIVE COUMARIN METHOD.

Wichmann's qualitative coumarin method originally appeared in Bureau of Chemistry Circular 95. Since its publication the author has slightly modified the directions to read as follows:

"Slightly acidify 25 cc. of the extract, if alkaline, with sulphuric acid, add 25 cc. of water, and distill until yellow decomposition products appear. To the distillate, containing the vanillin and coumarin, add 15 to 20 drops of 1 to 1 potassium hydroxid, hastily evaporate the distillate to 5 cc., and transfer to a test tube. Heat the test tube over a free flame until the water completely evaporates and the residue fuses to a colorless, or nearly colorless, mass. Coumarin, if present, will be converted into potassium salicylate. If decomposition products have been allowed to distill over,

the potassium hydroxid solution will become yellow, turning black as the fusion point is reached. In this case the fusion will not become colorless, but usually an appreciable diminution of the black color will be observed. It is well to add more potassium hydroxid when decomposition products are present to prevent the danger of burning the salts to a char. Cool the melt and dissolve in a few cubic centimeters of water. Transfer the solution to a 50 cc. Erlenmeyer flask and acidify slightly with 25 per cent. sulphuric acid. The amount of solution should not be over 10 cc. Finally distill the solution into a test tube containing four or five drops of neutral 0.5 per cent. ferric sulphate or ferric chlorid. The efficiency of the reagent should be tested by a few cubic centimeters of a solution containing not more than 0.1 mg. of salicylic acid per cubic centimeter. If coumarin is present in the original extract, an amethyst or purplish color will develop, the intensity being directly proportional to the amount of coumarin."

This method and two samples were submitted to the collaborators. The samples consisted of a true U. S. P. vanilla extract, with and without the addition of 0.01 per cent. of coumarin.

The collaborators were requested to apply Wichmann's method, reporting results as "positive" or "negative," and to make a statement as to whether, in the routine examination of miscellaneous vanilla extracts, genuine and artificial, it is desirable to make a preliminary test by Wichmann's method, followed, in the case of negative results, by the evaporation directly of the original ether extract obtained by the official method, or whether it is preferable to proceed in all cases according to the complete official method, without the preliminary examination according to Wichmann.

The results reported were as follows:

COLLABORATOR—	WICHMANN'S QUALITATIVE TEST FOR COUMARIN.	
	PURE VANILLA EXTRACT.	VANILLA EX- TRACT WITH 0.01 PER CENT. COUMARIN
		ADDED.
E. H. Berry, Chicago, Ill.....	negative	positive
H. C. Fuller, Washington, D. C....	do	negative
A. W. Hanson, Kansas City, Mo....	do	positive
H. A. Halverson, St. Paul, Minn....	do	do
P. W. Holtzendorf, Memphis, Tenn.	do	do
W. B. D. Penniman, Baltimore, Md....	do	do
S. H. Ross, Omaha, Neb.....	do	do
A. Valin, Ottawa, Can.....	do	do
H. E. Woodward, Philadelphia, Pa. }	do	negative
B. B. Wright, New York, N. Y.... }	do	positive
H. J. Wichmann, Denver, Col.....	do	negative
		positive

COLLABORATORS' RESULTS ON VANILLIN BY FOLIN'S
COLORIMETRIC METHOD.

COLLABORATOR—	PURE VANILLA EXTRACT.		VANILLA EXTRACT WITH 0.00 PER CENT. COUMARIN ADDED.	
	Folin's method. grams per 100 cc.	Official method. grams per 100 cc.	Folin's method. grams per 100 cc.	Official method. grams per 100 cc.
E. H. Berry, Chicago, Ill.	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
H. C. Fuller, Washington, D. C.	0.20	.....	0.20	.....
A. W. Hanson, Kansas City, Mo.	0.18	.....	0.18	.....
H. A. Halverson, St. Paul, Minn.	0.20	.....	0.21	.....
P. W. Holtzendorf, Memphis, Tenn.	0.22	.....	0.21	.....
C. F. Jablonski, New York, N. Y.	0.19	.....	0.19	.....
A. E. Paul, Chicago, Ill.	.....	0.20	.....	0.20
W. B. D. Penniman, Baltimore, Md.	0.20	.....	0.21	.....
S. H. Ross, Omaha, Neb.	0.20	.....	0.20	.....
B. H. Smith, Boston, Mass.	0.22	.....	0.25	.....
A. Valin, Ottawa, Can.	0.19	.....	0.19	.....
H. J. Wichmann, Denver, Col.	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20
H. E. Woodward, Philadelphia, Pa.	0.21	.....	0.21	.....
B. B. Wright, New York, N. Y.	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19

The following comments were made by collaborators as to the desirability of applying Wichmann's test preliminary to the official examination:

E. H. BERRY—Very little time will be saved by Wichmann's method.

H. C. FULLER—Inadvisable to make preliminary test by Wichmann's method.

A. W. HANSON—Not much advantage in making preliminary test by the Wichmann method. There might be, if combined with Folin's method.

H. A. HALVERSON—More explicit directions should be given. Preferable to proceed according to the complete official method in all cases.

P. W. HOLTZENDORF—I do not consider that Wichmann's method affords any saving of time, and I prefer to operate by the official methods without preliminary examination.

C. F. JABLONSKI—With ample time I should prefer the official method to that of Wichmann's, but the latter is nevertheless very valuable.

S. H. ROSS—Wichmann's test is valuable as confirmatory evidence, but does not afford any saving of time.

H. E. WOODWARD—I prefer to use the complete official method.

B. B. WRIGHT—When a hasty examination for the presence of coumarin is desired, I consider that Wichmann's method is very valuable. However, if time permitted, I should prefer the official method.

FOLIN'S COLORIMETRIC VANILLIN METHOD.

Folin's colorimetric vanillin method appeared in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Volume 4, Page 670, and depends upon the color produced in a phosphomolybdic phosphotungstic acid solution, by the addition of alkali. The method appeared very desirable for mixtures which may contain substances that would interfere with the official method, such as fats and benzoic acid. Unfortunately, however, since sending out the samples it was found that various substances give positive tests with Folin's reagent. Among these might be mentioned an infusion of cocoa beans, which appears to contain 1 per cent. of vanillin when examined by Folin's method. Salicylic and benzoic acids give a very slight result.

Collaborators were requested to determine vanillin by this method on the same two samples which were submitted for Wichmann's coumarin method. The vanillin contained in the two samples was the same, and was very carefully determined independently by four analysts, using the complete provisional method. The results reported by the collaborators are given in the above table.

The agreements and accuracy of these results, for a colorimetric process, are truly remarkable, and the method warrants further very careful study, with a view to determining its utility for extracts prepared by various methods, and in the presence of various possible interfering substances, for the purpose of testing its desirability as a method to be applied in special cases where the complete official method is not desired, or for confirmatory purposes.

(To be continued.)

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and
Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Among the Notices of Judgment given under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, No. 3,901 to 3,950, inclusive, sent out last month by the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., the following is of interest to our readers:

3,928. Adulteration and misbranding of peppermint and ginger extracts, so-called. Pleas of guilty; fined \$50. The peppermint extract was labeled: (Neck label) "Peppermint." (Main label) "Superfine Peppermint Drops Compound Contains Harmless Color. These goods are carefully compounded and prepared under the most modern and improved methods and are guaranteed by * * * under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." The analysis showed: Peppermint oil: Trace. Ethyl alcohol (per cent.) 30.24. Methyl alcohol: None. Capsicum: Present. Color: Naphthol Yellow S.

Adulteration was alleged for the reason that an artificially colored dilute alcoholic solution containing capsicum and a trace of peppermint oil, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine extract of peppermint which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Peppermint" and "Superfine Peppermint" regarding the article and the substances and ingredients therein contained, were false and misleading.

The so-called ginger extract was labeled: (Neck label) "Ginger." (Main label) "Superfine Jamaica type Ginger Drops Compound. These goods are carefully compounded and prepared under the most modern and improved methods and are guaranteed by * * * under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent. by volume), 31.34. Methyl alcohol: None. Ginger: Present. Capsicum: Present. Total solids (per cent.), 0.30. Alcohol-soluble solids (per cent.), 0.15. Water-soluble solids (per cent.), 0.28. Total solids soluble in alcohol (per cent.), 51.72. Total solids soluble in water (per cent.), 95.35. Color: Natural. Adulteration was alleged for the reason that an artificially colored dilute alcoholic solution containing capsicum and a trace of ginger, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine extract of ginger.

STATE.

California.

E. J. Lea, director of the California Bureau of Foods and Drugs, in Board of Health's August bulletin, says regarding the labeling of soft drinks:

"An inspection of the soda water fountains has revealed the fact that many dealers are not conforming to the requirements in regard to the displaying of signs, indicating the use of artificial colors, flavors and preservatives. Some dealers have signs that are too small and in many cases decidedly inconspicuous, and often have them placed so that they would not be seen by an ordinary customer. This department will not recognize such inefficient signs."

New Jersey.

In the forthcoming annual report of the New Jersey State Board of Health, Dr. J. C. Price, director, will give some attention to investigations of flavoring extracts which have been made by the department. According to the state standard lemon extract must be prepared from oil of lemon, from lemon peel, or from both, and must contain not less than 5 per cent. by volume of oil of lemon. Terpeneless extracts, when so labeled, must contain not less than 0.2 per cent. by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon. Nineteen samples analyzed were found misbranded or below standard. Of 112 samples of vanilla extract which were examined only 16 were classed as being below standard. Of spirits of peppermint 180 samples were tested. Of these 95 were above the U. S. P. standard. The other 85 all contained less than the 10 per cent. of oil of peppermint required by the pharmacopoeia. The report suggests that the lack of oil of peppermint may have been due to carelessness or errors in arithmetic due to transposing from the apothecary system of weights to the metric system. Manufacturers of extracts are advised to assay their preparations before placing them on the market.

North Dakota.

According to Professor Ladd's official food bulletin of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, "The European war sent the prices of benzoates from about 18 cents per pound to \$2 per pound, and then food manufacturers who claim we could not get along without benzoates at once seem to have made a new discovery that after all benzoates are not necessary. Sterilization is a cheaper food preservative than benzoate at \$2 per pound."

Ohio.

T. L. Calvert, chief of the Department of Dairy, Drugs, Food and Weights and Measures under the Ohio Agriculture Commission, has taken up his new duties, succeeding B. S. Bartlow, who resisted ousting from the job on the grounds that the McDermott civil service law was unconstitutional. The case is now pending in the Ohio Supreme Court.

When Mr. Bartlow refused to give up his desk, Mr. Calvert assumed another desk and began directing the work of the department. Upon the opinion of Attorney-General Edward C. Turner, all of the force reported to Mr. Calvert. Finally, Mr. Bartlow gave up to await the decision of the Supreme Court. Three new food inspectors have been appointed. They are: W. B. Bay, of Cumberland, Guernsey County; Claude Cook, of Waverly, and H. B. Stewart, of Port Jefferson.

A New Adulterant of Essence of Bergamot.

E. Coen. *Ann. lab. chim. cent. delle Gabelle* 7, 89(1914); through *Ann. chim. applicata* 3, 372(1915).—The product is a mixture of 70 per cent. triacetin, 20 per cent. essence of bergamot, and 10 per cent. essence of terpenes of orange. Mr. Coen proposes as test a modification of Schimmel's method: 10 cc. of the essence are agitated with 40 cc. of 10 per cent. EtOH, the liquid evaporated to a small volume, neutralized and saponified with alcohol KOH, the whole evaporated to dryness, the residue extended with EtO-EtOH mixture, and the extent treated with KHSO₄. In presence of glycerol esters, there are given off in the cold vapors of AcOH, and in the hot vapors of acrolein (detectable by Rimini's reaction).

SALES OF PERFUMERY IN SPAIN.

(Continued from page 200.)

the goods. Advertising here is done by posters, billboards, advertisement on moving-picture screens, notices in the daily, weekly and monthly publications, and by theater curtains.

"Most of the perfumes and toilet articles are introduced by the traveling agents of the firms in France, England and other European countries, who call several times during the year, bringing a line of samples and selling direct or through some of the larger wholesale houses of Barcelona or Madrid.

"All correspondence should be in the Spanish language, as should catalogues and other literature, as very few of the importers are familiar with English.

"One American firm which has its agency in Barcelona is doing an excellent business in Spain. A stock is carried in this country and prices quoted c. i. f. in pesetas, with immediate delivery. Other American firms following this plan will probably meet with equal success. There is no prejudice against American goods, but Spanish merchants expect to receive credits and will seldom purchase on a cash basis. The Spaniard looks upon a demand for cash in advance or against documents as a reflection on his honesty, and even though the goods and prices may be satisfactory, he will decline to purchase because of this lack of confidence.

"In the case of toilet preparations, merit almost invariably counts for more than prices or terms in considering purchases. Cheap grades of goods are obtainable from local manufacturers, and if goods are imported they must be equal in quality to those imported from other foreign countries with which they must compete. The French goods have heretofore had the advantage of easy access to the markets, cheaper and better transportation facilities and insurance rates, and better banking and credit facilities.

SHIPPING AND PACKING.

"There is no direct parcel-post system with Spain, but packages are now exchanged between Great Britain and Spain, and by sending them from the United States to Great Britain and having them readdressed and reshipped to Spain it is possible to get small packages here by post much more cheaply and expeditiously than by any other means.

"Toilet preparations for this market are usually carefully packed in sawdust or with corrugated strawboard, the cost of packing usually being separate from the price of the goods. Tight boxes are of course necessary and iron strapping is recommended.

"The best route for direct shipments to Seville is via steamers of the Compania Transatlantica from New York to Cadiz. The Gans Line also has direct steamship service to this city, but the steamers usually make other Spanish ports before touching here. The Transatlantica boats leave monthly from New York and Spain. Through rates via the Transatlantica to Seville, via Cadiz, can be obtained, including all charges for transshipment.

"Payments for goods are usually made by drafts through London or Paris, or when the business has been established on letters of credit or through banking agents in New York.

"It is possible that arrangements can be made for a local agent through samples, etc., but it is more probable that success will be attained by the visit of a commercial traveler.

"A traveler in other lines, who recently called at this consulate, informed me that in his opinion Spain was the best country in Europe in which to sell at the present time. He had taken over 250 orders in eight weeks in a country where he had expected to do practically nothing."

California Lemon Supply to Be Doubled.

The Department of Commerce reports that 20,000 acres in young lemon trees in California will soon come into bearing and double the domestic supply. The crop for the year ended August 31, 1915, was 6,667 cars, or 132 per cent. more than last year.

TRADE NOTES

Mr. R. G. Callmeyer, of the Antoine Chiris Co., New York, started on a business trip south on October 2, and will be back in the main office December 15.

Mr. W. T. Hathaway, of Colgate & Co., New York, on October 3 completed forty years' of employment with this company. Mr. Hathaway's service has extended over a period of growth and expansion in this establishment which has been remarkable, and it is noteworthy that he has kept in the forefront of the progress which he has helped Colgate & Co. to make during this long period.

The Procter & Gamble Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable October 25 to stock of record October 15.

Mr. W. M. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., is now a bank president in addition to his many other activities. It is a new institution, the Baltimore Commercial Bank, and its offices are at Pratt street and Market place. The directors are successful and conservative business men, and there was a throng at the formal opening, which was held from eleven to four o'clock on Monday, October 18.

Mr. A. G. Richardson, vice president and general manager of the J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y., has resigned his position. For a number of years he held the important place of sales manager of the concern. Mr. Richardson's plans for the future have not yet been announced.

Mr. Howard E. Nichols, proprietor of Walnutta Hair Stain, St. Louis, Mo., was a recent business visitor to New York and other eastern cities.

Suits against five fire insurance companies aggregating \$10,000 have been begun by W. S. Richardson for destruction by fire on June 25 of the plant of the Oxygen Soap Company in Montgomery, Ala., which he owned. He asks \$2,500 each from the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., The Home Insurance Co., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., \$1,500 from the Phoenix Assurance Co., and \$1,000 from the Pennsylvania Insurance Co.

Mr. C. F. Sauer, president The C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va., took in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, with his wife and daughter. He was greatly pleased with his observations.

Mr. Paul Schulze-Berge, Jr., of Heine & Co., New York, is now on the return portion of his trip to the Pacific coast, and expects to be back at his desk toward the end of November.

That the good men may do is remembered after they have departed from this life is shown in a striking way in an illustrated article in *Every Week*, written by Walt Mason, in his famous style concerning the late John T.

Stotz, distiller of wintergreen oil, who died September 4, and was buried from his home at Brodheads ville, Pa. Mr. Stotz would have given a great deal to have been able to read Mason's glowing tribute to the "Wintergreen Oil King."

Mr. Floyd Y. Keeler, second vice-president of I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of tooth powder, etc., New York, says that this company has discontinued the use of coupons, after eighteen months of trial, because no profit was found in the system, while it caused a lot of trouble.

The Commercial Paper Box Co., of Rochester, N. Y., which formerly manufactured all of the boxes for the Buedingen Box & Label Co., in that city, recently was consolidated with the latter company. Both of these concerns formerly were under the same management, with Mr.



FERDINAND B. BUEDINGEN W. JOHN BUEDINGEN

Ferdinand B. Buedingen as president and treasurer, which arrangement will continue with the consolidated establishment, the title of which will be the Commercial Paper Box Co. The company manufactures all classes of fancy paper boxes and labels for the use of perfumers.

Mr. W. John Buedingen, son of Mr. Ferdinand B. Buedingen, who formerly was assistant manager of the company, has taken active charge of the sales department with an office at 1 Madison avenue, New York City. The western representative is Mr. O. E. Watts, Suite 616, 186 North La Salle street, Chicago.

The Clawson Co., extract manufacturers and spice importers, had a serious fire on October 4 at its store, 240 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. About \$100,000 worth of extracts, spices of all sorts, etc., were stored in the building. Of this about \$10,000 worth was in the basement and subcellar, where the flames originated. All of this was destroyed, and on the main floor, nearly as much more, with fixtures, etc., was either burned or damaged by water. Higher up in the building smoke did some ruin to the spices. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000.

"What do they mean by the horns of a dilemma?"

"Two autos, I suppose, honking at you at once."



Dinner
The Aroma Club
Reisenweber's
Oct. 6, 1915

After its usual summer "vacation" of three months The Aroma Club of New York, inaugurated its third winter season of combined business and social activities on Wednesday evening, October 6, with a special dinner and refined cabaret at Reisenweber's, 58th street and Columbus Circle, New York. Over 75 members were present, and a number of guests, including George P. Englehard, editor and publisher of the *Western Druggist*, Chicago; F. J. M. Miles, chief chemist and manufacturing superintendent of the Melba Mfg. Co., Chicago; A. M. Spiehler, Rochester, N. Y., president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association; George Hall, of the United Perfume Co., Boston, and Mr. Victor Vivaudau, of the Vivaudau Co., New York.

A very excellent dinner was served, as may be gathered from the following reproduction of the bill of fare:

MENU

OLIVES	CLAM COCKTAIL	CELERY
	GHERKINS	
	CREAM OF NEW TOMATO	
	aux CROUTONS	
	BAKED BLUE FISH	
	a la ITALIENNE	
	WHITE BREAST CHICKEN WITH VIRGINIA HAM	
	GREEN PEAS POTATOES PERSILLADE	
	CLIFFONADE SALAD	
	NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM	
	PETIT FOURS	
	ASSORTED CHEESE	CRACKERS
	DEMI TASSE	
CIGARETTES		CIGARS

Between courses the diners were entertained by the cabaret performers, who sang the latest songs, and danced the latest steps. When coffee was served, the president of the club, Mr. A. B. Calisher, who is the leading spirit of Oakley & Co., perfumers, New York, took the chair as toastmaster, and after briefly sketching the activities of the club since its foundation, announced that in compliance with the requests that had been made by several members, a committee of seven would be appointed to investigate and report on a proposal to substitute monthly evening dinners for the weekly luncheons that had been held in the past. The committee, which later was appointed to consist of Messrs. Thomas, Peters, W. G. Ungerer, Green and Marceau, was requested to report at the next special dinner of the club, on Wednesday evening, November 3, at which time final action will be taken.

It is very probable that some arrangement will be made whereby the weekly Wednesday luncheons will be continued, with the exception that a special evening dinner may be held on the first Wednesday of each month.

The toastmaster called on Mr. Engelhard to address the members. Mr. Engelhard felicitated the club upon its excellent plans and progress, and he adverted to the problem now facing the manufacturing perfumers of the United States, viz: the removal of the burdensome stamp tax. He pledged his efforts and those of the journal he edits and expressed his strong belief that the retail and wholesale drug organizations of the country would support the efforts of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association to prevent the re-enactment of the stamp tax law with regard to perfumes and toilet preparations.

The Editor, who is secretary of the club, in reply to, and in support of Mr. Engelhard's announcement, urged that the drug associations not only support the perfumers in their struggle, but that if the removal of the stamp tax be found impossible, that the drug associations work in harmony with the Perfumers'

Association toward a revision of the law so as to insure the transfer of this burden from the manufacturers to the general public, where it properly belongs.

The addresses were concluded by a few felicitous remarks by President Spiehler of the Perfumers' Association.

The floor was then turned over to the entertainers, who disported themselves captivatingly, and at the close of the affair all those present voted it a great success, and strongly urged a continuation of the evening meetings.

The Entertainment Committee was composed of Mr. I. S. Zeluff, chairman; Mr. George Marceau and Mr. George Hanna.

Mr. Jean Amic, of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, left New York October 10, in company with Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of the firm's American branch, for a short trip to the principal cities in the Middle West. They returned to New York Oct. 19 and Mr. Amic sailed for Lisbon on the *Roma*, October 22.

Mrs. Carl Schaetzer, whose husband is president of the Compagnie Morana, New York, returned to this country on October 5, from a visit to Switzerland, on the steamship *Helig Olaf*.

Mr. Charles Zeller, representative of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, who makes his headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, was a recent visitor to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Irwin, of Decatur, Ill., are rejoicing in the advent of a son to their family on September 27.

Mr. Warren E. Burns, of the Compagnie Morana, New York, is a resident of Long Beach, L. I. Several months ago he was unanimously elected as a trustee of the village, pledging the execution of the laws without fear or favor. The politicians smiled in their usual knowing way, but they are now making wry faces as Trustee Burns refuses to play the game according to their rules, but insists on putting the interests of the citizens first. The first round fought in the courts won first blood for the doughty trustee; the second round will soon open. Mr. Burns is the author of a 48-page pamphlet entitled "The Commission Form of Government as Adapted to Long Beach." A brief perusal of this pamphlet impresses one with the belief that considerable thought and attention has been given to the subject by the author.

Although devising and bequeathing the bulk of his vast estate to his widow, Mrs. Grace Foote Palmer, the will of the late Lowell M. Palmer, former president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, which was filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 7, leaves \$50,000 to one of his sons, Mr. Carleton Humphreys Palmer, the only one of his six children to receive any portion of the estate outright, and furthermore provides that this son is to succeed him as president of E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Talc Products Co., Glendon, N. C., has decided to install additional machinery so as to increase its daily output fifty tons. The improvements will cost about \$100,000.

La Valliere Company, manufacturer of perfumes and toilet preparations, of New Orleans, La., has leased for

five years the three-story brick building, 518 to 520 Bienville street.

Postmaster Morgan of New York, announces that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to Denmark and Haiti, and from Denmark or Haiti to the United States, provided the said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the postal laws and regulations for such articles in domestic mails.

Mr. Charles R. Kurka, special representative of H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., New York, started on a month's trip through the Middle West on September 25.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association will hold its sixth annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore, on Wednesday, October 27. Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, will preside over the convention. The association reports a large increase in its membership within the last twelve months.

The National Exposition of Chemical Industries, showing the progress made in the manufacture of chemical products and in dyes in the United States, was opened in the Grand Central Palace, New York, in the week beginning September 20. Among the institutions which co-operated to make the exposition a success were the American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Pulp and Paper Association's technical section, and the Bureau of Commercial Economics. Working models of laboratory apparatus were shown, including the glass-lined steel tanks in which the chemical heating is done.

Mr. C. G. Euler, who is well-known throughout the essential oil industry, because of his connection with this line for over 30 years, has opened an office at 219 Pearl street, New York, but he has not yet announced his plans.

Lightfoot-Schultz Soap Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently installed a plant for the manufacturing of refined stearic acid.

Mr. W. D. Henderson, president of the Henderson Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, recently visited Chicago, where he attended the wedding of his granddaughter, Miss Ruth Henderson Larndes and Mr. James Lafayette Farnum, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago.

Price Flavoring Extract Co. has closed a deal for the erection of a building to cost approximately \$40,000, at 237-41 East Superior street, Chicago, Ill.

Trustees for the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 27, presented a written proposition by the creditors to Referee Coles providing for the payment of all claims within seven years. The hearing was adjourned until October 18, in order to permit the trustees to hear from the creditors. It was announced that a large proportion of the creditors had agreed already to the proposal.

The offer of the trustees provided for the payment of 10 per cent. upon the expiration of the first, second and

third years. This would settle 30 per cent. of the claims. Fifteen per cent. is to be paid upon each of the fourth and fifth years, and 20 per cent. upon each of the sixth and seventh years.

C. W. Wall, treasurer of the company, estimated the total indebtedness at \$950,000, although lawyers representing several creditors thought the amount was nearer \$1,100,000. Mr. Wall said that the company's business had fallen from a normal trade of \$5,000,000 annually to about \$3,500,000.

The Wilbert Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of perfumes and toilet preparations, have moved their office and factory from 2329 Ridge avenue, to more commodious quarters, 1932-1934 Arch street. The business has made good progress, and the company has just as bright prospects for the future.

Kiefer-Stewart Co. has been organized at Indianapolis, Ind., with a capital and surplus of \$700,000. This company is a consolidation of the A. Kiefer Drug Co. and the Daniel Stewart Co., both of which have been carrying on the wholesale drug business for several years. The officers of the new company are: William Scott, president; G. Barrett Moxley, vice-president and general manager; A. Kiefer Mayer, second vice-president; J. Edward Stiltz, secretary and treasurer. Charles Mayer is chairman of the board of directors.

Kanti, Inc., manufacturer of perfumes and toilet articles at 47 West Forty-second street, has made an assignment to M. Murray Simon, which was reported on Oct. 11. The company was incorporated in 1915. Anita Kantor is president and Ida Newman secretary.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed Oct. 7 against the Maxim, Pringle & Brush Co., manufacturers of toilet articles at 163 William street, by these creditors: Willard M. Maxim, of Plainfield, \$7,030, money loaned and wages; Clarence E. Mundy, Metuchen, \$6,374, money loaned and wages; Agnes Nugent, \$24, wages, and I. B. B. Chemical Co., \$2. It was alleged that the company permitted John C. Schneider to obtain a preference by legal proceedings. The company was incorporated in 1897 with a capital stock of \$15,000. Willard M. Maxim was president and Clarence E. Mundy treasurer.

New York Drug and Chemical Baseball League held a ball and entertainment on Columbus Day eve at Somers Hall, Brooklyn, to celebrate the finish of a successful season. The event proved very enjoyable to the participants. The league's silver trophy or tournament cup was presented to the winner of the 1915 series, the nine representing E. R. Squibb & Sons, and fifteen gold medals were given to the members of the Squibb team as well as an equal number of silver medals to the Bristol-Myers Co. nine, which won second place.

The officers of the league are as follows: President, Francis L. Carrano, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co.; vice-president, Thomas G. Douel, of E. R. Squibb & Sons; financial secretary, Peter G. Ledwig, of the Bristol-Myers Co.; recording secretary, Fred. Stoeber, of A. Klipstein & Co.; treasurer, Edward Dauenheimer, of Lehn & Fink; sergeant-at-arms, Michael J. Murphy; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Philip Mumm.

George J. Whelan and his associates on October 16 transferred a controlling interest in the Riker & Hegeman Co., New York, operating about ninety drug stores in leading cities of the East, to the United Drug Co., of Boston. In the exchange of Riker & Hegeman stock for stock of the United Drug Co., the minority stockholders will have the opportunity of securing the same terms as the majority. Seventy-five per cent. of the shareholders must consent before the Riker & Hegeman system can become a part of the United Drug Co. A special meeting will be called to effect this ratification.

The arrangement made by Mr. Whelan with Louis K. Liggett, head of the United Drug Co., calls for the exchange of \$100 in common and \$45 in second preferred 6 per cent. stock of the United for each \$100 share of common stock of the Riker & Hegeman Co. The Corporation of Riker & Hegeman Stocks owns \$4,300,000 of the \$8,469,000 common stock of the Riker & Hegeman Co., but has none of the drug concern's preferred shares.

Owners of Riker & Hegeman preferred stock will receive \$100 of 7 per cent. United Drug first preferred stock for each \$100 of Riker & Hegeman stock. The Riker & Hegeman preferred stock pays 6 per cent. dividends yearly, so that the exchange will bring a higher return to stockholders. At the present time the United Drug common stock pays 8 per cent. dividend, against 6 per cent. paid by the Riker & Hegeman Co.

The plan calls for a change in the capitalization of the United Drug Co., which at the present time has no second preferred stock. The company has authorized capital of \$20,000,000, equally divided between preferred and common, of which \$2,774,000 of the former and \$4,683,600 of the latter is outstanding.

An officer of the Riker & Hegeman Co., said:

"There will be at least two big results of the consolidation of interests. The exclusive preparations of the Riker & Hegeman Co. will obtain an additional outlet through the stores of the United Drug Co. and of the Louis K. Liggett Co., as well as through the 700 Rexall Agencies, and, on the other hand, the specialties of the United Drug Co. will be featured in the stores of the Riker & Hegeman Co. Thus, both of the existing companies will be benefited. Instead of continuing a competitor of Louis K. Liggett, George J. Whelan will become a partner with him."

Manufacture of Stearin Without Pressing.

B. LACH. *Seifensieder-Ztg.* 42, 493-5 (1915).—A discussion of methods for obtaining stearin, among which are mentioned separation by means of differences in solubility in solvents such as alcohol, separation by centrifugals and separation by the "sweating process." The last-mentioned process consists in allowing the mass containing stearin to stand at a temperature somewhat below its melting point. None of these methods is as good as the pressing method.

America Leads in Talc and Soapstone.

The United States produces more talc and soapstone than all the rest of the world combined. According to J. S. Diller, of the United States Geological Survey, our production has nearly doubled in the last decade, increasing from 91,185 short tons, valued at \$940,731, in 1904 to 172,296 short tons, valued at \$1,865,087, in 1914. Of talc alone the United States produced 151,088 tons, and of soapstone 21,208 tons. New York continues to be the leading producer, yielding more than 57 per cent. of the total.

NEW PRICE LISTS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

"PRINTUSLITH," Vol. 1, No. 2, the bright quarterly published in the interests of the United States Lithographing Company, New York, is at hand. Two pages are devoted to a memorial for J. B. Foraker, Jr., vice-president of the company, but the other thirty pages are filled with lively reading of a business nature, much of it informative and some of it devoted to exploiting the work done by the company. Perfume labels is a subject receiving attention and samples of two particularly fine specimens of perfume labels are reproduced in colors.

FELIX TEMPEST'S BOOK is a neat little exposition of eight pages published by the Felix Tempest Company, 132 Nassau street, New York, and giving details of interest to the consumer regarding the toilet articles, including creams, face powders, etc., manufactured by the company.

KARL KIEFER MACHINE Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has issued a neat folder with special reference to the attention available for bottlers in its engineering and efficiency department. A postal card to the company will send the folder to any interested applicant.

WEEKLY REPORT, Berlin, Germany.—Copies of this publication, issued by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, are received. They contain much interesting matter.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.—*Monthly Record of Scientific Literature*, May to August, 1915, has been received from D. Van Nostrand & Co., 25 Park place, New York City.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, No. 7, Volume II, October, 1915, from the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.—It contains an installment of a list of works of reference on file in the library relating to botany, exclusive of floras, the list comprising authors whose surnames begin with F. It was prepared by the librarian, Edith Wycoff.

ARABOL MFG. Co., 100 William Street, New York.—The October announcement calls attention to the fact that besides advocating the use of tinnol for pasting labels on tin it has preparations for pasting labels on glass and is prepared to meet individual and specific wants in the paste line promptly upon writing to the company.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Autocrat Company, New York City, toilet, medicinal and chemical preparations, advertising, capital stock \$20,000, has been incorporated by Robert T. Wyse, August P. Jurgenson and Edward Hirschfeld, 1416 Broadway, New York.

Storfer-Spooner Company, Inc., Manhattan, New York City, to manufacture perfumes, patent medicines, etc., capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated by B. Storfer, 172 Taylor street, Brooklyn; J. Spooner, 608 Prospect avenue; M. Kaufman, 1237 Hoe avenue, Bronx, New York City.

Deluxe Specialties, Inc., New York City, to manufacture perfumes, powders and toilet articles, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Edwin P. Kilroe, Abraham A. Greenwald and Simon Ehrenfeld, 548 West 164th street, New York.

Parfumerie Beauvillage, to manufacture perfumes, toilet articles, soaps, etc., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by C. Hillig, F. C. Wilkens and D. Herschfeld, 230 West 101st street, New York.

Elcaya Company, Inc., Ellenville, N. Y., druggists' sundries, toilet articles, perfumery, etc., capital \$300,000, has been incorporated by J. F. Mosby and R. H. Waddell, New York, and A. A. Kelly, of Montclair, N. J.

Korien Company, Buffalo, N. Y., chemicals, dyestuffs, toilet articles, etc., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Anna Freedman, John H. Block and Max Block, Buffalo.

Maison Fortier, Inc., New York City, wearing apparel, cosmetics, lotions, etc., capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated by William R. Roberts, Frank D. Burdy and Mabel Fortier, of 42 West 35th street, New York.

Heptagon Laboratories, New York City, toilet preparations and proprietary articles, capital stock \$6,000, has been incorporated by A. B. Cameron, B. W. Richardson and L. Haupt, New York.

Delmartin Distributing Company, New York, liquors, oils, extracts, cartons, etc., capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated by Joseph E. Davidson, Walter Bowne, 2nd, and James H. Dalton, 317 West 83rd street.

Kirsch & Herfel Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., soda and kindred water, syrups, etc., capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated by John Levinson, Sara Kirsch and Hyman Kirsch, 228 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn.

Saniform Company, Newark, N. J., to manufacture cleaning compounds, liquid soaps, etc., capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey.

Burch & Kane Corp., Buffalo, soap, glue, isinglass, etc., capital stock \$10,000 has been incorporated in New York by Gregory G. Smith, Thomas B. Kane and Lowell R. Burch, of 1307 North State street, Chicago, Ill.

Household Necessity Co., San Francisco, Cal., to manufacture soaps and washing powders, capital stock \$500,000, has been incorporated by J. W. Mowat, W. C. Donaldson and M. C. Donaldson.

Union Soap Co., Indianapolis, Ind., to manufacture soap, capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated by William W. Williams, E. J. Meyberg and A. C. Burrell.

Peoria Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., to manufacture and sell soaps, perfumes and ointments, capital stock, \$75,000, has been incorporated in Illinois.

FOR UNIFORM SOAP SPECIFICATIONS.

The question of reducing the number of specifications for soaps purchased by the United States Government and adopting a few definite specifications that will cover products in common use throughout the country was considered recently at a conference of representatives from a number of departmental and independent bureaus and offices. The matter had been taken up by the Bureau of Standards, to meet the objection that has been made by certain manufacturers to the effect that some of the government specifications do not conform to commercial brands, and hence necessitate special preparation, with consequent higher cost.

A full discussion that took place at this conference brought out the fact that the consensus of opinion among those assembled was that it was desirable to secure greater uniformity in the purchases by different departments and offices, and to reduce the number of kinds called for to a few simple types. One or two committees were organized to secure and assemble data for use as a basis for future recommendations.

The importance of such recommendations may be realized by observing the figures which represent the magnitude and rapidity of growth of the soap industry in the United States. In 1909 the value of the products of the soap manufactories of the country was \$111,357,777, while in 1904 the value of the products was \$68,274,700. Previous to that year the statistics had been collected for the soap and candle industries combined, the amount in 1899 being \$53,231,017.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

BLACK, ROSS W., pioneer in barbers' supplies and perfumery business, Pittsburg, Pa., October, 1913.

GRAUTEN, HENRY F., soap maker, Steubenville, Ohio, October, 1911.

HAGG, HENRY, soaps, New Orleans, October, 1911.

HERMAN, FREDERICK W., superintendent of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., soaps, October, 1911.

KIMPELL, MARTIN, perfumer, Jersey City, October, 1912.

LEATHE, JOHN D., soaps, Portland, Me., October, 1908.

LOEB, DR. MORRIS, president of the New York Chemists' Club and philanthropist, October, 1912.

MORRISON, JAMES, formerly with American branch of Roure-Bertrand Fils, New York, October, 1912.

NORTON, E. H., soaps, Cambridge, Mass., October, 1911.

TAPPAN, CHARLES S., Tappan Perfume Co., New York City, October, 1912.

VALLOIS, GEORGES, managing director of Etablissements Antoine Chiris et Jeancard Fils Réunis, Paris, France, October, 1912.

WEBB, JAMES A., of James A. Webb & Son, cologne spirits, New York City, October, 1910.

Charles E. Koken.

The death of Charles E. Koken, of the Koken Barbers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., which occurred on July 1, was



CHAS. E. KOKEN.

an event which has since been deeply regretted among his immediate associates and in the trade generally. Mr. Koken was born in New Orleans on May 12, 1849, and his family moved to St. Louis in 1855. In the Civil War he joined the Federal cause as a drummer boy and served two years. He started with the Koken Barbers' Supply Co. when that concern was in its infancy and was in active service as head of the perfumery department for a period of forty-one years.

This department was started with one man, but grew under his leadership to its present size and efficiency. All of his co-workers mourn the loss of a friend and an adviser, for he was loved by them for his uniform consideration. As a perfumer Mr. Koken thoroughly understood the art of blending and preparing perfumes for the market.

Obituary Notes.

Charles A. Moller, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was a member of the old firm of Moller & Co., manufacturers of flavoring extracts, died September 22, at Liberty, N. Y., at the age of 31 years.

James M. French, who retired January 1, 1914, from E. R. Durkee & Co., New York, died September 20 at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was 61 years old and leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Henry M. Billings, long a member of Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists, New York, died at his home, Poland Springs, Me., October 14, aged 83 years.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Lavender Flowers Protest Overruled.

Appraisers' Decision No. 38,486 overrules protests before Board 1, by McKesson & Robbins et al. (New York), on lavender flowers. The appraiser reported the merchandise in question to be lavender flowers used in their imported condition as an aromatic substance in sachets and pot pourris. It was classified as aromatic substances at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 49, Tariff Act of 1913, and was claimed entitled to free entry as a crude drug under Paragraph 477, or dutiable at 10 per cent. as drugs under Paragraph 27.

General Appraiser McClelland says: "To entitle protestants to succeed it was incumbent upon them to prove that the merchandise involved was a 'drug.' Two witnesses testified in their behalf—the examiner who passed the invoices and a member of the protesting company. It appears from their testimony that such lavender flowers are used for two purposes: (1) They are placed in envelopes and sold by drug stores in sachets; (2) they are ground and used to flavor tobacco; it being the odor the flowers possess that makes them adaptable for such uses. The member of the protesting company testifying stated that the merchandise was a 'crude drug,' but this statement we do not deem sufficient to establish that these flowers are drugs within the meaning of the language of either of the paragraphs under which the claims are made.

"The term 'drugs' is defined in the dictionaries as follows:

"Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts."—*Century Dictionary*.

"Any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance used in the composition of medicines; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations."—*Webster's Dictionary*.

"There is no doubt that the flowers in question are aromatic, but the evidence of their uses would seem to leave doubt as to the correctness of the collector's classification under Paragraph 49; but neither of the claims made in the protests having been sustained by proof, they are overruled without affirming the collector's action."

New Ruling on Denatured Alcohol.

The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order, directed to collectors of internal revenue, modifying the specifications for pyridine used as a denaturant in denatured alcohol. The text of the order is as follows:

"It has been decided, until further notice, to eliminate the specifications for color as ordered in the test for pyridine bases when used as a denaturant in denatured alcohol. It is, therefore, immaterial to this office what the depth of color of the pyridine bases is.

"This office reserves the right to change this part of the specifications or to return to the original, whenever it is deemed advisable for the good of the service."

Olive Oil Tares Decision Changed.

The Treasury Department has sent advices to collectors of customs throughout the country to the effect that tares of olive oil in tins which were made in a customs decision of the department in 1908 are not now reliable and are abolished. An elaborate system of new tares are prescribed in tables prepared by the department covering many hundred standard brands which vary in number and sizes of tins in cases and varying weights of the tins. These new tares are to become effective in appraising olive oil imported, and collectors of customs are instructed that in other cases where the recognized tare is not known that it should be ascertained in each case.

Reappraisal on Perfumery.

26,033. PERFUMERY, ETC.—From Park & Tilford, Paris. Exported June 17, 1915, entered at New York July 3, 1915. ISSUE.—The question at issue is a matter of discount. The *per se* value of the merchandise is admittedly correct. The importer claims a discount of 15 per cent. In fact, by

(Continued on page 215.)

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.

Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Patents Granted.

1,153,985.—STABLE COMPOUNDS CONTAINING HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND PROCESS OF MAKING THE SAME.—Friedrich Wilhelm Weber, Perth Amboy, N. J., assignor to The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed December 9, 1913. Serial No. 805,523. (Cl. 23—10.)

1. The process of manufacturing stable compounds containing hydrogen peroxid, consisting in combining hydrogen peroxid with a substance containing one or more amido groups in the presence of a gelatinous stabilizing agent.

1,154,391.—TOOTH-POWDER DISPENSER.—Robert D. Gee, Blackfoot, Idaho. Filed August 15, 1914. Serial No. 856,948. (Cl. 221—62.)

1. A tooth-powder dispenser, comprising a receptacle provided with an opening in its bottom near the front of the receptacle and having an inclined false bottom or partition at the rear of the opening for directing the powder to the opening, said receptacle having an extension at its under side for receiving a tooth brush, a casing fitting the extension and acting as a valve for closing the open-

ing, said casing having a transverse partition near its front end for engagement by the brush, a spring normally pressing the casing outwardly into closed position, and a spike rigid with the rear end of the extension and extending through the valve casing, the front of the spike being pointed and being below the opening of the powder receptacle and extending to the front end of the said opening, said spike being designed to spread the bristles.

1,156,106.—TOOTH-PASTE-DISPENSING DEVICE.—Russell Sutherland Smart, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Filed October 24, 1914. Serial No. 868,478. (Cl. 221—60.)

3. A dispensing device adapted to dispense a quantity of material onto a tooth brush or the like comprising a container for a tube of tooth paste or the like having an opening through which the paste or the like may be extruded, and means operable by the tooth brush or the like for exerting a pressure on the tube in a direction toward the opening to thereby extrude the tooth paste or the like through the opening onto the brush.

1,156,164.—SOAP-DISPENSER.—Edward G. Lovering, Detroit, Mich. Filed January 25, 1915. Serial No. 4,216. (Cl. 146—11.)

4. In a soap dispenser, a container for a cake of soap having a lower open end provided with a circumferential flange, a ring supported on the flange, a dispensing tube supported by the ring and held from frictional contact with the end of the container whereby the tube and ring are freely rotatable relative to the container when assembled, a cutter carried in the upper end of the dispensing tube providing a closure for the container, the lower open end of the dispensing tube being greater in diameter than the container end thereof, said lower end of the tube having an external serrated flange providing a hand-hold, and means for holding a cake of soap in contact with the container.

Design Patent Granted.

47,909.—TOILET-POWDER CONTAINER.—Granville C. Bradford, Washington, D. C., assignor to Granville Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C., a corporation of Delaware. Filed July 13, 1915. Serial No. 39,688. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a toilet powder container, as shown.

Labels Registered.

- 18,762.—Title: "Fruit Nectar." (For a Flavoring Compound.) Brechet & Richter Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed January 22, 1915.
 18,788.—Title: "Home Dry Cleaner." (For a Cleaning Compound.) H. B. Hutchens and Ernest Merle Graves, Wabash, Ind. Filed August 31, 1915.
 18,789.—Title: "Kir-Mer." (For a Cleaner.) Mary E. Kirchuebel, Camden, N. J. Filed July 7, 1915.
 18,797.—Title: "Albifine." (For a Cosmetic.) Florentine J. Hamp, Duluth, Minn. Filed August 7, 1915.

Trade Mark Registrations Granted.

- 106,084.—Perfumes.—Agra Company, Detroit, Mich. Filed February 10, 1915. Serial No. 84,421. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,121.—Cold-Cream.—The Pompeian Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 30, 1915. Serial No. 86,299. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,126.—Soap.—John T. Stanley Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 10, 1915. Serial No. 86,529. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,127.—Soap.—John T. Stanley Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 18, 1915. Serial No. 86,715. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,129.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face Powders, Toilet Powders, Sachet-Powders, Toilet Creams, and Rouges.—The C. B. Woodworth Sons Company, Rochester, N. Y. Filed January 15, 1915. Serial No. 83,887. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,151.—Shampoo-Powder.—Frank H. Gazzolo, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 17, 1915. Serial No. 86,015. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,177.—Soap.—Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Kan. Filed March 29, 1915. Serial No. 85,519. Published August 3, 1915.
 106,071.—Talcum Powder, Face-Powders, and Sachet-Powder, Toilet Waters, and Perfumes.—A. P. Babcock Company, New York, N. Y. Filed March 27, 1915. Serial No. 85,466. Published June 8, 1915.
 106,080.—Pure Olive Oils.—Agostino Novaro, Oneglia, Italy. Filed January 28, 1913. Serial No. 68,167. Published October 13, 1914.
 106,066.—Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—The Newton Tea & Spice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed November 10, 1911. Serial No. 59,643. Published April 6, 1915.
 106,042.—Certain-named Medicines and Toilet Preparations.—The De Pree Chemical Company, Holland, Mich. Filed March 3, 1913. Serial No. 68,813. Published December 22, 1914.
 106,062.—Restoring Color of Human Hair.—John N. Kohlerman, Baltimore, Md. Filed December 9, 1914. Serial No. 83,174. Published January 26, 1915.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

- 83,030.—Class 46. Foods and Ingredients of Foods.—Vincent Taormina, New Orleans, La. (Filed December 2, 1914.) Particular description of goods: Olive-Oil in Tins. Claims use since the year of 1895.
 86,507.—Class 4. Abrasive, Detergent and Polishing Materials.—Carbona Products Company, East Orange, N. J., and New York, N. Y. (Filed May 10, 1915.) No claim being made to the words "Laundry Soap." Particular description of goods: Soap. Claims use since April 6, 1915.
 87,305.—Class 4. Abrasive, Detergent, and Polishing Materials.—Jarmon & Co., Inc., 452 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 15, 1915.) No claim being made for the words "Jarmon's" and "Shampoo Poudre" apart from the

mark shown in the drawing; but applicant does not intend thereby to waive any rights it otherwise has in the use of those words. Particular description of goods: A Powdered Soap Adapted for Use in Washing the Hair. Claims use since January 1, 1915.

87,462.—Class 4. Abrasive, Detergent and Polishing Materials.—Fitzpatrick Brothers, Chicago, Ill. (Filed June 21, 1915.) Particular description of goods: A Detergent Cleaning Preparation in Powder Form for Household Use and Having Deodorizing and Disinfectant Properties. Claims use since June 14, 1915.

87,501.—Class 6. Chemical, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—John Meletis, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed June 22, 1915.) Applicant disclaims the use of the words "Compound Hair Tonic." Particular description of goods: Compound Hair-Tonic. Claims use since February 1, 1915.

87,502.—Class 46. Foods and Ingredients of Foods.—Mayfield Company, Tyler, Tex. (Filed June 22, 1915.) The slipper being lined for red. Particular description of goods: Pepper, Sauce, Dried Fruits, Wheat-Flour, Rice, Fresh Fruits, Spices, Flavoring Extracts for Foods, Homin, Sauer-Kraut, Canned Vegetables, Canned Salmon, Canned Fruits, Canned Oysters, Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce, Seeded Raisins, Mince-Meat. Claims use since January 1, 1915.

87,577.—Class 46. Foods and Ingredients of Foods.—Bert E. Sellers, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed June 24, 1915.) Particular description of goods: A Flavoring Extract for Food Purposes. Claims use since about May 26, 1915.

87,728.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Bloomingdale Brothers, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 3, 1915.) Comprising the word "Septol." Particular description of goods: Pharmaceuticals, viz., Mouth-Washes. Claims use since about April, 1905.

87,731.—Class 46. Foods and Ingredients of Foods.—The Cabell Company, Baltimore, Md. (Filed July 3, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Flavoring Extracts for Foods, Vegetable Coatings for Cakes, Desiccated Eggs, Egg Substitutes, Prepared Flour for Making Cake and Bread, and a Malt Preparation for Making Bread. Claims use since May, 1914.

87,831.—Class 4. Abrasive, Detergent and Polishing Materials.—Napha Washing Tablet Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 8, 1915.) No claim being made to the words "Napha Washing Tablets" and "No Rubbing." Particular description of goods: Washing-Tablets Which are Lozenge-Shaped Disks Compounded for Cleaning, Polishing and Washing Purposes. Claims use since June 1, 1915.

87,956.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Salux Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed July 15, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Liquid Headache Remedy, Shaving-Lotion for Use After Shaving, Hair-Tonic, Liver-Tonic, Family-Liniment, Cough-Syrup, Syrup-of-Tar and Wild-Cherry Compound, Syrup-of-Figs and Senna Compound, Nerve and Muscle Tonic, Rheumatism and Gout Remedy, Chill and Fever Tonic, Compound Sarsaparilla, Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil, Kidney and Backache Remedy, Tasteless Cordial of Cod-Liver Extract, Dyspepsia and Heartburn Remedy. Claims use since March 10, 1915.

88,193.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Khan-Dhu Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth, N. J. (Filed July 26, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Toilet Powders, Creams, Lotions and Rouge. Claims use since March 1, 1915.

88,363.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Harry A. Kramer, Oil City, Pa. (Filed August 2, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Powder, and Mouth-Wash. Claims use since March 17, 1915.

88,451.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Vel-o Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth City, N. C. (Filed August 5, 1915.) Particular description of goods: A Toilet Lotion for the Skin. Claims use since July 29, 1915.

88,455.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—John L. Bartels, Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 6, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Liquid Face-Wash. Claims use since June 12, 1910.

88,483.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Rudolf Seykota, New York, N. Y.

(Filed August 7, 1915.) Comprising the word "Barberex." Particular description of goods: A Depilatory. Claims use since August 1, 1915.

88,665.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Miller Manufacturing Company, Clear Lake, Iowa. (Filed August 17, 1915.) Particular description of goods: A Combined Shampoo and Hair-Tonic. Claims use since March 15, 1915.

88,709.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Holman Soap Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 20, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Face Powders, Cold-Creams, Peroxid Creams, Greaseless Face-Creams, Camphorated Face-Creams, Massage-Creams, Rouge, Cucumber Creams, Liquid Shampoo, Bay-Rum, Almond and Benzoin Creams, Witch-Hazel and Lemon Creams, Witch-Hazel Lotions, Florida Toilet Water, Hair-Tonic and Dandruff Remedy, Complexion-Powders, Toilet Waters, Antiseptic Shaving-Creams, Theatrical Rouge, Perfumes, Smelling-Salts, Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Powder, Antiseptic Tooth-Wash. Claims use since August, 1911.

88,738.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Eleanor Miller Herrick, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed August 21, 1915.) The trade-mark consists of the name "Sybil Sepstead's" written in characteristic handwriting. Particular description of goods: Cold Cream. Claims use since January 1, 1915.

88,785.—Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Holland Specialty Company, Indianapolis, Ind. (Filed August 24, 1915.) Particular description of goods: Tooth-Cleansers. Claims use since August, 1912.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 212.)

reason of his large purchases he obtains 22 per cent. The importer by affidavit states that he allows a discount of 13 per cent. to purchasers in Paris who would buy in amounts of 100,000 francs annually, that being considered a usual wholesale quantity in the ordinary course of trade. This same importer admitted to the special agent that the discount allowed to all was 6 per cent., and the appraiser refused to allow more. The invoices submitted are not sufficient to overcome the admission made to the special agent, and the discount allowed should be 6 per cent. *Sullivan, G. A.*—Extract, 490, entered at 84.50 francs per dozen. Poudre de riz, 377, entered at 36 francs per dozen. Cosmetics, 204, entered at 24 francs per dozen. And similar goods. Discount 15 per cent. Add cases. Bottles, etc., included. Importer enters at discount of 6 per cent. Reappraised as entered.

Anise and Cassia Oil Reappraisements.

26,027.—Anise Oil. From Dodwell & Co., Hongkong, entered at New York. Board 3.—Price as published in reappraisal No. 25,917, July 12, 1915. Reappraised value affirmed.

26,028.—Cassia Oil. From Dodwell & Co., Hongkong, entered at New York. Board 3.—Price as published in reappraisal No. 25,918, July 12, 1915. Reappraised value affirmed.

Essences, Perfumes, Flavoring Extracts.

Treasury Decision 35,757 grants a drawback on medicinal and toilet preparations (including concentrated essences and perfumes) and flavoring extracts manufactured with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported essential oils and on concentrated essential oils manufactured with the use of imported essential oils by Van Dyk & Co., of New York.

Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts.

Treasury Decision 35,752 grants a drawback on medicinal and toilet preparations and flavoring extracts manufactured by Brewer & Co., of Worcester, Mass., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Overrules Metallic Sprinkler Protest.

Appraisers' Decision No. 38,445 overrules protests of Emile Utard (New York), on decorated sprinkler tops. Plain metallic sprinkler tops decorated with a bunch of grapes, crown, or similar design, classified at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 164, Tariff Act of 1913, were

claimed dutiable as undecorated, at 30 per cent., under the same paragraph. Opinion by G. A. Fischer: These sprinkler tops were found to be similar in character to those passed upon in G. A. 7627 (T. D. 34,888), which decision was followed, and protests overruled.

On Flavoring Extracts and Olives.

Treasury Decision 35,732 grants a drawback on plain, pitted and stuffed olives produced by Francis H. Leggett & Co., of New York, with the use of olives imported in bulk, and on flavoring extracts manufactured by the same company with the use of imported lemon oil and vanilla beans and domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Drawback on Flavoring Extracts.

Treasury Decision 35,728 grants a drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by the Blanke-Baer Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., with the use of imported dried cherries, lemon oil and orange oil, and with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Rules on Tare of Tins of Olive Oil.

Treasury Decision 35,746 gives new regulations regarding the tare of tins of olive oil imported from Italy, France and Spain, superseding the rules heretofore in force. The decision gives a table showing the new tares on certain brands.

Drawback Granted on Witch Hazel.

Treasury Decision 35,705 grants a drawback on extract of witch hazel manufactured by E. A. & W. E. Child, of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Reappraisal on Linaloe.

26,010.—Essential Oil.—From Teleforo Zapico, Vera Cruz. McClelland, G. A.—Essence of linaloe, entered at 2.50 advanced to 6.20 Mex. gold per kilo. Add casing.

Oil of Citronella Is Advanced.

25,973.—Oil of Citronella.—From Volkart Bros., Colombo. G. A. Cooper. Entered at 15¼, advanced to 16½d. per pound. Less N. D. charges. Drums included.

Peanut Oil Drawback Granted.

Treasury Decision 35,731 grants a drawback on peanut oil manufactured by the Oil Seeds Company, of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported peanuts.

SAPONIFICATION OF LINALYL, ETC.

Linalyl, terpenyl, and geranyl acetates: Velocity of saponification of ——. [Detection of terpenyl acetate in bergamot oil.] C. L. Barillet and R. Berthelé. Bull. Soc. Chim., 1915, 17, 20—28.

The saponification of linalyl, terpenyl and geranyl acetates was studied at temperatures varying from 0 degs. C. to the boiling point. At low temperatures linalyl and geranyl acetates were almost completely decomposed, while terpenyl acetate was much more resistant. At 15 degs. C., for example, 74.4 per cent., 88.2 per cent. and 24.1 per cent., respectively, of the esters were hydrolyzed in fifteen hours. By two saponifications on 1.5 grms. of ester with 25 c.c. of N/2 alcoholic potassium hydroxide, the one for three hours at the boiling point, and the other for twenty-four hours at 15 degs. C., the presence of even small quantities of terpenyl acetate as adulterant in the other esters or in bergamot oil may be detected. The following results were obtained in this way:

	Saponification value.	
	3 hours boiling.	24 hours cold.
Linalyl acetate	85.5	80.3
" with 25% terpenyl acetate	85.6	69.9
Terpenyl acetate	92.1	32.6

Freight Rate Hearing Nov. 19.

Oral arguments in the second part of the Western advance rate case have been set for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 19, at Washington. The first part of this case was decided some time ago, and the railroads have since petitioned the commission to reopen the case.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

AFRICA.

PALM OIL.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received from British West Africa an elaborate report on the palm and palm kernel oil industry, which shows that there is now annually exported from that section about 110,000 tons of palm kernel oil and about 220,000 tons of kernels. After describing the industry and machinery utilized in obtaining the palm kernel oil the following reference is made to prices:

"The average price in Liverpool for kernels during the month preceding the war was about \$100 per ton; the average during the six months after the war was about \$86 per ton; while the price on March 2, 1915, was \$95 per ton, and on June 1, 1915, \$75 per ton. The average price paid for palm oil in Liverpool just before the war was \$145 to \$150. Lagos palm oil per ton was \$176 to \$180 on March 12, 1915, and on June 1, 1915, \$140 per ton. Lagos palm kernels per ton were \$93 to \$96 on March 12, 1915, and on June 1, 1915, \$75 per ton.

"The pericarp usually holds about 60 per cent. of its weight in oil, and as this pericarp is approximately 40 per cent. of the whole fruit, the amount of palm oil in the fruit is somewhere in the neighborhood of 24 per cent."

A prediction is made in this report which was sent from Dakar, Senegal, on August 9, regarding the prospect of the industry which it is claimed soon will rival the cottonseed oil industry of America.

BRAZIL.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.—Consul Maddin Summers, São Paulo, urges the importance of American manufacturers sending catalogues, price lists, etc., to his consulate at as early a moment as possible. The São Paulo merchants are daily asking for commercial information. Commercial literature should be sent to the "American Consul, São Paulo, Brazil."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW OIL NUT.—Special Agent Garrard Harris reports on what he considers a promising new source of commercial oil which exists in the nuts of the coyol palm of Central and tropical South America. This tree grows very abundantly in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and upper Panama, especially on the Pacific side. It is stated that the nuts can be gathered in great quantities and very cheaply. Specimens have been submitted to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture for examination and analysis, and it reports as follows:

"After having been botanically identified as *Acrocomia vinifera* Oerst, these nuts or kernels were submitted for oil content analysis to the food investigation chemist, who reports that they contain 57.7 per cent. of petroleum ether extract. Both the oil and residue are similar in composition to that obtained from the coconut and other palms."

ECUADOR.

SOAP.—Consul General F. W. Goding, at Guayaquil, reports: "Previous to the year 1914 practically no American laundry soap was imported into the Republic, although repeated efforts had been made to introduce it. Foreseeing that the war would seriously interfere with imports from Europe, one enterprising Ecuadorian ordered 2,000 cases of laundry soap from Philadelphia, which arrived during the middle of the year and was sold within three weeks. Very large sales continue to be reported each month, another brand also having entered this market. A representative of a former popular European laundry soap, whose brand until recently controlled this market, recently left here without having taken an order."

(Continued on page 218.)

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Further noteworthy advances in peppermint, spearmint and wintergreen oils, as well as in all the phenol derivative synthetics, and a sharp uplift in Mexican and Bourbon vanilla beans, have constituted the principal developments in price movements in the perfumery and flavoring material supply market within the month. Few concessions or outright reductions in prices have occurred during the interval, but included in such recessions have been lowered asking figures for two of the Messina essences—lemon and orange oils, and for anise and cedar leaf oils. Menthol has recently reflected with a slight advance, a moderate uplift of prices in the primary markets, and an additional stiffening of producers' views.

In view of the unrelieved shortage of chemically pure phenol and other coal tar bases of the synthetic aromatic chemicals and oils, local holders of these goods have raised their prices to still higher levels, especially for artificial almond, mustard and wintergreen oils. True mustard and bitter almond, as well as peach kernel oils, have also been raised, and natural wintergreen leaf oil or gaultheria and sweet birch oil have likewise been advanced materially.

Juniper oil has been marked up commensurately with a recent uplift of prices for juniper berries, which are not being received in as large lots from Italy as hitherto, because of Italy's participation in the European war.

Peppermint and spearmint oils are being offered more sparingly by the distillers in Michigan and Indiana, although the 1915 crop in these regions is believed to be of normal proportions, and local holders have therefore raised their prices considerably of late.

Anise oil has receded slightly here, reflecting a similar drop in the Chinese markets, and concessions have also been made in cedar leaf oil, to stimulate the flagging buying movement. Lemon and orange oils have manifested further weakness here as well as in the Sicilian markets, in the absence of an active consuming demand in this country and in Europe.

Menthol has at length responded to the cabling of higher prices for this article in the primary centers, and is being firmly maintained at the figures reached in this latest advance.

The most important upward movement has been that in the vanilla bean market, caused chiefly by the disastrous results of a cyclone which swept over the producing regions of Mexico at the outset of this month. This cyclone or tornado destroyed vast amounts of property throughout the district of Papanla, in the State of Vera Cruz, and wrought special damage in the towns of Papanla, Gutierrez-Zamora and San Rafael. This disaster occurred at a most inopportune time, as the 1915-1916 crop of beans was approaching maturity and great quantities of the beans were blown from the vines and scattered broadcast, just as the curers were beginning to gather a few lots of early "droppings." Some of the beans thus torn from the vines have since been picked up by the curers and made into cuts, but it is feared that the cuts hitherto gathered have been blown away and that many of the new crop whole beans have been ruined. Moreover, the high winds have damaged the vines so as to contract the new crop yield to proportions which will not exceed 30 or 40 per cent. of last year's crop. It is also feared that the vines have been so materially injured as to curtail the crop for next year as well. No such disaster has befallen the Mexican crop for twenty years and, as the cyclone of 1895 caused an advance \$14 and even \$16 a pound, New York operators have raised their prices for Mexican beans sharply of late and are now becoming firmer in their views daily. A less destructive cyclone is also reported to have visited Guadalupe. Bourbon beans have been affected sympathetically and local handlers are now declining to sell their stocks at prices less than 50 cents above those previously named. The rising tendency of Bourbon beans is noted in France.

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond Bitter.....per lb.	\$8.75	Mirbane, rect. ....	.40
" F. F. P. A.	8.50	Neroli petale.	45.00-55.00
" Artificial	4.50	" artificial	10.00-15.00
" Sweet True.....	1.00-1.10	Nutmeg	1.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.40	Opoponax	7.00
Amber, Crude .....	.25	Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" Rectified .....	.35	" sweet	2.00
Anise	1.15	Origanum .....	.40-.60
" Lead free.....	1.25	Orris Root, concrete..(oz.)..	6.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.75-2.90	" " absolute..(oz.)..	.35.00-45.00
Bay	2.60	Patchouly	4.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%	3.75	Pennyroyal	1.60
Birch (Sweet)	3.00	Peppermint	2.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle	4.00	Petit Grain, South American	2.40
Cade .....	.35	" " French	9.00
Cajeput	1.00	Pimento	1.75
Camphor .....	.14	Rose	7.50
Caraway Seed	1.90	Rosemary, French .....	.75-1.00
Cardamon	32.00	" Spanish .....	.60
Carvol	2.75	Rue	3.75
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical....	.87½	Sandalwood, East India....	6.50
" Lead free .....	.97½	" West India	1.50
" Redistilled	1.40	Sassafras, artificial .....	.25
Cedar, Leaf .....	.50	" natural .....	.65
" Wood .....	.16	Savin	3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	9.00	Spearmint	1.60
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.45	Spruce .....	.60
Citronella, Java	1.10	Tansy	2.60
Cloves	1.20	Thyme, red	1.15
Copaiba .....	.90	" white	1.60
Coriander	10.00	Vetivert, Bourbon	12.00
Croton .....	.90	" Indian .....	.35.00-40.00
Cubebs	3.00	Wintergreen, genuine	4.00
Erigeron	1.20	Wormwood	2.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%..	.50	Ylang-Ylang	20.00-30.00
Fennel, Sweet	3.00		
Geranium, Africa	3.75		
" Bourbon	3.50		
" Turkish	3.00		
Ginger	6.00		
Gingergrass	2.00		
Hemlock .....	.60		
Juniper Berries, twice rect...	2.00		
Kananga, Java	3.00		
Lavender, English.....	21.00		
" Fleurs	3.75		
" (Spike)	1.25-1.40		
Lemon	1.20@1.30		
Lemongrass .....	.90		
Limes, expressed.....	3.00		
" distilled	2.40		
Linaloe	2.50		
Mace, distilled.....	1.00		
Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50		
" artificial	6.00		

Linalool	6.00
Linalyl Acetate.....	7.50-8.00
Methyl Anthranilate	8.00
" Salicylate	2.85
Musk Ambrette	25.00
" Ketone	30.00
" Xylene	10.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	25.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol.....	22.00
Safrol .....	.40-.50
Terpineol .....	.75
Thymol	12.00
Vanillin (oz.) .....	.50-.55

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura....	\$1.50
" " Para .....	.75-.80
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.50-4.50
" " Cut... ..	2.50-3.00
" " Bourbon	2.50-3.00
" " Tahiti	1.75

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)..	15.00-20.00
" gray	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated .....	.10
Civet, horns	2.00-2.50
Cologne Spirit.....(gal)	2.65-3.10
Menthol	2.80
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
" " grain.....	18.00
" Tonquin, pods... ..	19.00
" " grains.. ..	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.	.18
" " powd. and gran... ..	.20
Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
" French	25.00-30.00
" Domestic	15.00-25.00

SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocanut oil, Cochín, 10¼@ 11¼c.;	
Ceylon, 9¼@9½c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude tanks, 51@52c.	
gal.; refined, 7.70@7.90c.	
Grease, brown, 5¼@5½c.; yellow,	
6½@7c.; white, 7@7½c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 86@88c.	
" " foots, prime, 8@8¼c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 7¼@7½c.; red,	
prime, 7@7¼c.	
Peanut, 68@74c.	
Rosin, water white, \$7.	
Soya Bean oil, 6¼@7c.	
Tallow, city, 6¼c. (hhd.).	
Chemicals, borax, 5¼@6½c.; caustic	
soda, 74@76 p. c., 5¼@5½c.	

AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate	2.25
Anethol	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	3.50
Benzyl Acetate	3.50
" Benzoate	3.50
Cinnamic Acid	nom.
" Alcohol	8.00
" Aldehyde	nom.
Citral	3.50
Citronellol	16.00-18.00
Cumarin	8.50
Diphenylmethane	3.00
Diphenyl-oxide	3.00
Eucalyptol	1.00
Eugenol	2.50
Geraniol	5.00
Heliotropine	4.50
Iso-Eugenol	3.25-3.75

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 216.)

ENGLAND.

SOAP INDUSTRY.—Christopher Thomas & Bros., Ltd., soap manufacturers, Bristol, are having erected at Broad Plain a new factory which will have a capacity for turning out 600 tons of soap weekly.

All the three soap works of the Co-operative Wholesale Society show a substantial increase in the supplies to the various centres for the first half of the present year compared with 1914. From Dunstan the average weight of soap sent out is 169 tons per week as against 137 tons, an increase of 32 tons per week. The value of the supplies for the half-year was \$550,000, an increase of 28 per cent. The other plants show smaller gains.

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—The *Revue de Grasse* is to be congratulated for having initiated and successfully arranged a plan for the gathering of lavender in the mountains near the line of the railroad running from Nice to Digne. The railroad company organized a special service, and hardly a day passes without the delivery of several carloads of leaves at the various factories. The crop is approaching its end, and there is much relief in the fact that the yield this year will be much better than was hoped for.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.—In August, 1914, M. Henri Racine, a Mentone merchant, consigned to Farina, of Cologne, a large quantity of neroli oil and about 100 gallons of olive oil. The consignment was made after the date of mobilization, so he was summoned for trading with the enemy and condemned to imprisonment in a fortress. From this judgment he appealed to the Marseilles Revision Court-Martial, and the case came before General Straforello and his colleagues last month. They quashed the finding of the lower Court and sent the case to be re-tried by the Montpellier Court-Martial.

OLIVE CROP IN SOUTH.—Consul William Dulany Hunter, at Nice, reports: "The outlook for next spring's olive crop in this consular district is unsatisfactory. The reasons given by several of the largest olive oil refiners in Nice are that after a year during which the olive trees have produced large quantities of fruit, as was the case last year, the yield the following year is usually poor and that field hands are scarce, the consequence of which is that the trees have not in the last year received the necessary culture and care that they require. Due to these facts, the olives are not juicy and are at present little developed, and the growers do not believe that the quality of the oil produced from next year's olive crop will be a good one."

GERMANY.

PERFUMERY.—The syndicate of German Perfumery Manufacturers, which comprises almost all the leading firms engaged in this branch, reports as a result of the annual meeting held in Berlin at the end of August that probably only a few other branches of industry have had to suffer as much from the increase in the cost of raw materials during the war as the perfumery industry. In the middle of last December the export of solid soap of any kind was prohibited, while since the beginning of 1915 the production of certain kinds of soap has no longer been permitted. Concerning the operation of foreign competition, the report states that the import of French and English perfumery is naturally forbidden. The veto, however, does not apply to toilet soaps, which are still able to reach Germany unhindered by the way of neutral countries. Owing to the great advance in raw materials, the German perfumery manufacturers have been compelled to raise domestic prices, although the increase is said to be considerably less than that which has taken place in the cost of primary materials.

PHILIPPINES.

VEGETABLE SOAP FOR THE MOROS.—In a recent communication to Governor Carpenter, of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, the Philippine Manufacturing Company states that the company "is now in a position to supply

soap to meet the requirements of the Moros. We are taking special care in the manufacture of this soap, which we guarantee to meet all the requirements of the people of your country in so far as their religion and other considerations are concerned." The use of animal fats by Mohammedans is forbidden.

SPAIN.

OLIVES.—Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, Seville, September 7, reports: "Excessive heat during the first week of August (the temperature rising to 120 degrees in the shade) caused some damage to the olive trees in the Seville district. Local optimists believe that the trees had sufficient storage of sap to counteract the effects of the heat, and that as the end of the month gave cooler weather the actual crop may not have been seriously affected. Undoubtedly some damage has resulted, but it is not believed that this is enough to cause alarm. The manzanilla olives are the ones that have suffered most."

WALES.

FLEA SOAP.—Vice Consul W. L. Jenkins at Swansea says that flea soap is practically unknown in that market, although a flea powder is used. He suggests that flea soap would be sold by chemists. A list of dealers is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

RUSSIA.

SOAPS.—The reports from the great Nizhni-Novgorod Fair say that the situation with regard to soap is very unsatisfactory because of the scarcity of tallow, and the consequent increase in the price; as well as of the substitutes—"salolin" and "salomas"—and also of rosin. Some of the largest houses have not put in an appearance at all. The quantity of soap taken to the market is much less than last year, and as a consequence there has been an average advance of about 20 per cent. since the opening of the market.

HYDROGEN NUMBER OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

Essential oils and essential oil products; Hydrogen number of some —. 1. Oils of sassafras, anise, fennel, clove and pimenta. A. R. Albright.

The method depends on the quantitative hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds in presence of a solution of colloidal palladium as prepared from the commercial dry product or by the process of Paal and Amberger. The "hydrogen number" of the oil is the number of c.c. of hydrogen, at standard temperature and pressure, absorbed by 1 gm. during the period of primary or most rapid absorption. Dry colloidal palladium (0.02 gm.) and 50 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol are introduced into an absorption flask of special design, which is filled with hydrogen through an attached gas burette, and the flask is closed and mechanically shaken until hydrogen is no longer absorbed; it is then opened and the substance allowed to drop from a weighing bottle on to a concave "substance table" within the flask, while a current of hydrogen is passed through the apparatus, and finally the flask is again shaken until an abrupt decrease in the rate of absorption, as registered by the burette, is observed (preferably by means of a curve). An appropriate factor converts the burette reading into the per cent. of active constituent (e. g., eugenol) present. The paper deals only with oils of the type that can be completely and very rapidly reduced, and a table is given showing the hydrogen numbers of various samples of sassafras, anise, fennel, clove and pimenta oils. Oils containing substances "poisonous" to colloidal palladium (e. g., mustard oil) cannot be treated by the process.

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